27 DEC. 1926

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FIROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 305— BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 24 1926 ONE ANNA

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
25 Dec.	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by this "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S., "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 3rd the September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,248
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
28th Dec.	ALIPORE	Straits China & Japan.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA	China & Japan.
	NALDERA	At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZADA	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	20 Dec.	24 ,,
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	5 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams : "Yusen."

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET - - - - BOMBAY.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is t make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADHANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES.
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
24th Dec.	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
25th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
27th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
29th ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
1927 5th Jan.	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111
Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—
Bandjermasin Macassar Semarang
Bandoeng Medan Sibolga
Cheribon Padang Sourabaya
Djember Palembang Solo
Djocja Pekalongan Tegal
Kota Radja Pontianak Tjilatjap
Weltevreden
Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BUY THE BEST
KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST
GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

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Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Amichand Govanji
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv); (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva; (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

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Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

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ORIENTAL
Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000
An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.
The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
5th year	Rs. 11,330	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD COLOMBO LAHORE NAGPUR
AJMER DACCA LUCKNOW POONA
ALLAHABAD DELHI MADRAS RANGOON
BANGALORE KARACHI MANDALAY RAWALPINDI
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PER WORD

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ems per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

SALARY Rs. 75-250 p.m. in 30 days.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn BY POST an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Ask for prospectus. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
A 27405

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WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMATE in Accountancy, Conversant in Auditing, wants ACCOUNTANCY or AUDIT WORK in morning or evening. Apply Post Box 448.
B R1360

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO BE LET—STABLE iwth room at Vianelli's Italian Restaurant, Chowpatty, Sea Face.
C R1349

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WANTED—An educated, large-hearted, liberal-minded, VADAMA BRIDEGROOM, other than "Harida Gotra," without scruples and false superstitious beliefs, to marry a grown up, well-educated orphan girl of medium complexion. No objection to widower under 35. Please reply Box No. 1883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1334

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"THE INDIAN RACING CHRONICLE," containing results of 1131 races including Arabs and C. B. etc., run all over India, with Home Records, Trainers' Lots and Jockeys with their riding weights. From 28th November, 1925, to 18th November, 1926. Price Re. 1/4 only W. Sorel, (Publisher) 96C, Corporation Street, CALCUTTA.
S R1338

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M R3593

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marlban Road, Fort, Bombay.
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IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

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AUCTION SALE, on 26th, SUNDAY MORNING by 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Jannati Terrace, opposite Colaba Railway Station, valuable household furniture, etc., etc., etc., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
T R1362

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Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

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L R1361

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T R1310

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of January, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the sub-joined Resolution passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on SATURDAY, the 18th December, 1926, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Mr. Tribhuvandas Narottumdas Malvi and Mr. Manubhai Rangildas, be and they are hereby appointed joint Liquidators without remuneration, for the purposes of such winding up."

Bombay, dated this 22nd day of December, 1926.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

27876

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The plan of the present little work is quite simple In it the present position of the Indian bureaucracy is examined and suggestions are made for the better satisfaction of Indian aspirations while preserving in tact the supremacy of England. Price Re. 1-8. As.

RASH BEHARI GHOSE

HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

These include all his utterances in the Vicereal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian Administration, and his welcome and Presidential addresses at the sessions of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta, Surat and Madras. With a biographical Sketch. Price Re. 1-4. As.

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The volume contains Lord Morley's celebrated budget speeches in the House of Commons and his speeches on Indian Reforms both in the House of Lords and in his constituency. His famous Despatch of 1909 on Indian Councils. Reform is also included as well as a number of contributions to the Press on Indian subjects. An Index is provided to facilitate reference to the numerous topics discussed. Price Re. 1-8. As.

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CONTENTS:— Indian Independence, India and the Empire, Non-Co-operation, Swadeshi Movement, National Education, Drink and Opium Evil. *Modern Review.*—It has a handsome frontispiece and gives in a handy form, and at a cheap price, the writer's views on the many questions now engaging the attention of the country. Price Re. 1 only.

Prince Edward's Speeches in India

This is an exhaustive collection of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' speeches during his tour in India and Ceylon. The book begins with a biographical and critical sketch of the Prince and contains a nice cartoon and nine illustrations. Price Re. 1 (one) only.

When Ordering Remember to Mention LOT B.

A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers, MADRAS.

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ANOTHER MAN GONE WRONG

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"HOT WATER"

A cylonic Comedy of newly-weds and meddling relatives!

For the time of your life see this riotous picture.

"BEATING THE BOOK"

An exciting racing Drama

Starring

STEVE DONOGHUE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.

PRICES 3/6, 3, 2/4, 1/8, 0/12, 0/6.

SEE IT ALL FOR YOURSELF

AT THE

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, IRON SAFE ON STAND, 'WOLSELEY' MOTOR CAR AT 69, CADELL ROAD, MAHIM, NEAR SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place valuable and handsome made to order household and office furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining tables, arm chairs, dinner wagons, mirror back sideboard, drawing room suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, table ornaments and vases, one cottage piano in good condition, eight day clocks, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, ward-robes, office furniture, writing tables, chairs, one typewriter by "Remington" in good condition, one iron safe on stand, gas and coal stoves, aluminium cooking utensils, meat-safe, one Wolseley landaulette motor-car, 15-20 H.P. in running order, etc., etc., the property of Chas. Voegele, Esqr., and the Deccan Trading Company and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE BY DEWJEE CANJEE ALSO A FEW PIECES OF ENGLISH FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, ONE ENGLISH CALENDAR CLOCK BY "FRENCH" ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON, RICH CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Kusmu Villa" Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi, handsome and valuable made to order furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others also a few pieces of English furniture, glass-crockery and platedware, dining table, leather lined arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons drawing room suites of velvet lined sofas and easy chair, mirror back and silver cabinets, one English Calendar Clock by "French" Royal Exchange London, striking 1/2 hour and an hour rich table ornaments, roll top office table, rich carpets, English oakwood cloth and hanging wardrobes, mirror and panel door almyrahs, one mahogany cottage piano in good condition, rich carpets, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hat-stand, meatsafe, etc., the property of a European gentleman proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.,

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AN ENTERTAINMENT THAT REMAINS DELIGHTFUL MEMORY

BIG SUCCESS! BIG SUCCESS!!

THE GRAND RECORD OF THE CIRCUS SEASON

TO-DAY TWO SHOWS! TO-DAY TWO SHOWS!!

Matinee at 4-30 p.m. —— Evening at 9-30 p.m.

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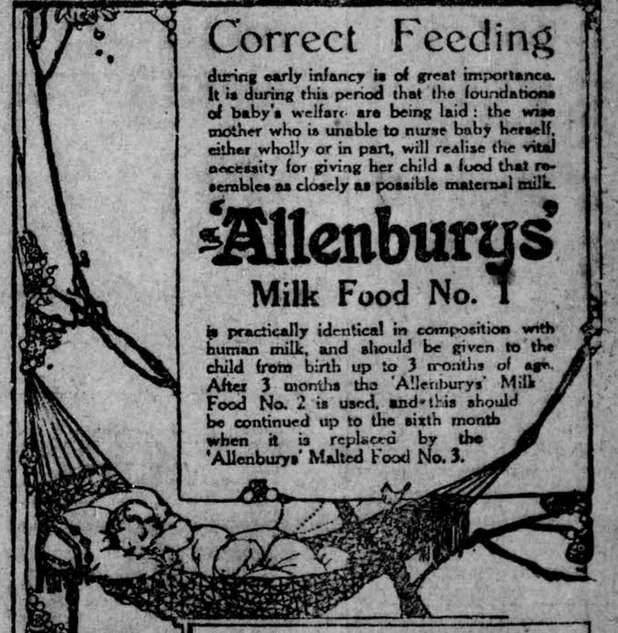
Correct Feeding
during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.
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Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.
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BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA
Mrs.
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

	To-day's price.
January	12.43+.21
March	12.67+.21
May	12.87+.19
July	13.09+.19
October	13.28+.15
Middling Spot.	13.10+.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

	To-day's Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	56,000 ,,
,, Exports To grat Britain	,,
,, ,, ,, the Continent	27,000 ,,

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

	To-day's price
January	12.48+.17
March	12.62+.15
Middling Spot	12.47 ,21

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

	To-day's Price.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality,) Spot.	15/1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

NEW YORK, Dec. 22

	To-day's Rate.
Demand Bills	484.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL Dec. 22.

	To-day's Closing
December	6.54—.06
January	6.59—.04
February	6.62+.04
March	6.68—.04
April	6.73—.05
May	6.80—.05
June	6.85—.06
July	6.92—.06
August	6.95—.06
September	6.98—.07
October	7.01—.07
November	7.03—.07
December	7.05—.07
Middling Spot.	6.69—.02

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.

	To-day's sale.
	Bales.
Sa'es at Liverpool	4.000 ,,
Sales on Speculation	100 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil ,,
	To-day's Price.
New York, 10.55 A.M.	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
January	12.32
March	12.58
May	12.79
New York, Noon Call.	
January	12.33
March	12.57
May	12.78
New Orleans, 9-55 A. M.	
January	12.41
March	12.58

INDIAN COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde, Good	4.70
,, Fully Good	4.95
,, Fine	5.20
Bengal, Good	4.80
,, Fully Good	5.05
,, Fine	5.30
Oomra, Good,	5.55
,, Fully Food	5.80
,, Fine	6.05
Broach, Good	5.50
,, Fully Good	5.80
,, Fine	6.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.

	To-day's Closing
December	13.04—.23
January	12.90—.23
February	12.70—.19
March	12.56—.17
April	12.50—.18
May	12.45—.18
June	12.40—.18
July	12.35—.18
August	12.37—.18
September	12.43—.18
October	12.43—.18
November	12.38—.21
December	12.38—.21
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.75—.15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON Dec. 22.

	To-days' Price.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 19-7-8
Hongkong & Shanghi Bank (london Register).	£ 113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-3-4
National Bank	£ 48
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/8
Funding Loan 4%	£ 84-3/4
Conversion Loan	£ 74-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£ 101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3%	£ 59-5/8
Consols	£ 54
War Loan 5%	£ 100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	91-7/8

LONDON METALS

LONDON, Dec. 22.

	To-day's Price.
Copper, English Best Selected,	£ 63-5/8
,, Braziers,	£ 72
Yellow Metal,	£ 67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£ 29
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£ 16-3/3
Tin, English Ingots,	£ 301 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 852.
Bank's buying M/st D A Frcs. 942.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 927.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 135 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 65 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 121.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.09.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 109.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

3 Months	4-9/16 per cent.
6 Months	4-17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 3/4 percent
1 Month	
3 months	3 per cent
6 Months	4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steadier.	
Imperial Bank rate 4 per cent	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Barletta Russo, Per 63 lb.	50 6 Jan/Feb. S'ment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb.	51/- Jan/Feb. S'ment Sellers.
Market: Firm but quiet.	
Wheat, Australian,	54/6 Jan/Feb. S'ment Sellers.
Market: Firm but quiet.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,	
,, ,, ,, ,,	55/3 December S'ment Paid & Buyers.

LINSEED

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Ton	£14-17-6 Dec Jan. S'ment Paid.
,, ,, ,, ,,	£14-12-6 Jan Feb S'ment Hull paid
Market: Firmer.	
Linseed, Bombay	£18-0-0 Dec. Jan. S'ment Nomina

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,	£ 17-0-0 Dec/Jan S'ment Sellers.
,, ,, ,,	£16/12-6 Apl/ May. S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Linseed, Oil, Naked London, Cwt.	30/3 Jan/Apl. Delivery paid & Buyers.
,, ,, ,, ,,	30/1-2 May/Aug Delivery Paid.

LONDON PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay	£17/10/0 Dec. Jan. S'ment Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay,	£19/0/0 Dec. Jan. S'ment Sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold Ton,	£17-17 6 Dec. Jan. S'ment Nominal
Rapeseed, Toria,	£17-12-6 Dec. Jan. S'ment Quoted
,, ,, ,,	£17-5-0 Jan. Feb. S'ment quoted.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed,	
lb. Spot.	1/6-7/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed,	
lb. spot.	1/7 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot.	1/6-3/4 Buyers
,, ,, ,,	1/6-7/8 Sellers

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.

Jan/Mar. Per. Cwt.	20/9
July/Sept. ,, ,,	18/1-1/2
Oct./Dec. ,, ,,	18/3

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay,

Jan-Mar. Per. Cwt.	20/10

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi.

Jan/Mar. Per. Cwt.	20/10-3/4

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Silver, India and China Buying. Sellers Holding Back.	
Spot	24 3/4
Forward	24 3/4

LONDON GOLD

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, Per oz.	£4 4/11-1/2

LONDON, Dec. 22.

	To-day's rate
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/4%
,, 7 Days' Market Loans	4%

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:-Less offering—Short trade covering.

LOCAL:-Quiet but Steady—Some profit taking.

Private Cables and Reports.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables to-day:—New York May highest 12.88 at about the closing, lowest 12.75 at 10-15 a.m. Very steady market, absence of hedge selling:—

Messrs. Drenhan and Co. have received the following cable dated 22nd inst. (4-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market steady and a shade higher. See nothing in the position to cause a decline other than a reaction." n

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The American markets are firmer and trade buying is more in evidence; However wa are not in favour of following the advance for the present.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd inst. as under:—

Market firm on limited Southern offering and trade short covering."

AMERICANS

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The New York futures market yesterday opened at an advance of some 9 points and kept on gradually gaining strength till close on heavy trade short covering and absence of hedge selling. The closing prices show a rise of 31 points for December delivery while distant months advanced 15 to 21 points.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Following a further rise of 20 points in New York futures, our market opened Rs. 3/8 higher with Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 250. Bazar operators were liquidating purchases sparingly, causing the market to decline by annas eight only. The market ruled very quiet and finally closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Broach A./M.	250	250	249/8	249/8
Broach J./A.	255	255	254/8	254/8
Oomra D./J.	236	236	235/8	235/8
Oomra Mar.	235/8	235/8	233/8	233/8
Oomra May	237	238	237	238
Bengal D./J.	212/8	212/8	212	212
Bengal Mar.	209	209	208	208

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Liverpool market opened 8 points higher. Our market opened for Broach A/M at Rs. 249/8 and after declining Rs. 249 improved to 25 on Japanese houses buying. Finally the market closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Broach A./M.	249/8	251	249	250/8
Broach J./A.	255	255/8	255	255/8
Oomra D./J.	236/8	237/4	236/8	237/4
Oomra Mar.	236	236/8	236	236/8
Oomra May	237/8	238/4	237/8	238/4
Bengal D./J.	212	212/8	212	212/8
Bengal Mar.	209	209/8	209	209/8

The Bombay Cotton Market will be closed on Friday the 24th and on Saturday the 25th inst.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

in full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st. September Last year
Khandesh	3,404	72,013	1,07,576
Central India	3,395	26,726	80,317
Barsi and Nagar	2,292	31,134	44,248
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,450	7,021	14,004
Berar	4,919	95,263	1,02,398
Central Provinces	1,913	20,902	48,317
Total Oomras	17,373	2,53,059	3,96,860
Dholera	100	5,523	57,460
N. W. Provinces	842	29,873	1,06,765
Rajputana	164	7,481	25,390
Sind-Punjab	1,621	21,107	64,189
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	4	11,546	11,896
Westerns- Northerns	90	7,336	6,391
Cocoanada		395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,441
Persian	24	2,806	1,689
American		41,699	143
Egyptian and African		18,772	27,512
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	20,218	4,04,211	7,06,561

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 16th. Dec. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	220	62,013	1,11,507
Japan & China	13,559	94,980	1,77,302
Coast Ports		3,221	7,601
Up-country by Rail		34,114	3,274
Afloat in harbouri or Europe			
Chiria and Japan		9,315	25,380
Total	13,779	2,04,436	3,25,044

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 CROP.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Bengal	M. G. F. G.	229/225
	,, F ne	225/230
	,, S Fine	235/240
Khandeish	M. G. Fine	228/235
Mathia	F. G.	225/230
Akola/Khamgaon	,,	239/242
Dhamangaon M. G. Fine		245/248
Wardha/Nagpur		253/260
Sanavad		235/240
Jalna/Aurangabad		235/240
Barsi		232/238
Warangal		250
Purna		265
Punjab American		261/65

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

To-day the Linseed market opened for May delivery at Rs. 10/3/6 and prices declined on scattered selling.

The Wheat Market opened for May delivery Rs. 7/5/9 and January at 7/9/9 and declined on local Marwari operators selling to May 7/5. At this level prices improved on general buying for May Rs. 7/5/6. At this level there was general selling and prices closed as under:—

Linseed May	Rs. 10 3 3
Wheat January	Rs. 7 9 9
Wheat May	Rs. 7 5 3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

LONDON, Dec. 22.

	To-day's rate
Bank Bills, 3 Months	4-9/16%
,, ,, 6 ,,	4-17/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-1/4%
,, ,, ,, ,,	5-3/4%

ROOM RATES.

The following are the East Indian Cotton Association's Room Rates:—

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Bombay Dec 23.

Broach A/M	249
Broach Jan/Apl	234
Oomra Dec/Jan	235
Oomra March	235
Oomra May	237
Bengal Dec/Jan	212
Bengal March	208

READY QUOTATIONS.

	S.F.	F.	F.G.	F,G,F
Bengal	235	228	220	212
Sindh/Punjab	233	226	218	108
Rajputana	235	228	220	212
Oomra No. 3	240	235	230	
C. P. No. 1	255	250	245	
C. P. No. 2	248	243	238	
Khandesh	230	225	220	

Ready cotton market Holiday Friday and Saturday.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Bales	Buyers	Dis.	Rate
100	Suzuki & Co.	Dhamangaon	240
100	Lanke & Co.	Sanavad	237
100	H. Rambhagat	Malkapur	236
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Rajputana	240
100	David Sassoon	Botad	232
100	Hindustan Mill	Jaipur	233
100	L. K. Vashanji	Jamnera	237
100	L. K Vashanji	Darwha	250
200	Presidency Mill	Coompta	271
100	Down Mill	Hansi	230
100	Down Mill	Barwaha	240

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The Bombay gold continues dull with a limited demand and prices are easier:—

Bar Gold Ready	21 7 9
Magsar	21 7 0
Pool	21 7 6
Double option premium:—	
Posh	0 1 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

In spite of letter London advices, our market opened quiet with more sellers on heavy tenders being made against Magsar delivery. Magsar opened at Rs. 55/14 and declined to Rs. 55/12, but in the later trading prices improved on general buying. The market closed steady as under:—

Bar Silver Ready	Rs. 56 5 0
Magsar delivery	Rs. 56 0 0
Posh delivery	Rs. 56 3 9
Double option premium:—	
Posh delivery	Rs. 1 6 0

Tone:—Dull: India and China bought. Not sufficient silver in market hence quotations closed with sellers at the rate but there are considerable buyers at lower rates.

LOBDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 22.

	To-day's Rate.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.37-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	31.61
T.T. Milan on London	109.50
T.T. Berne on London	25.09
T.T. Paris on London	122.00

STOCK EXCHANGE.

FURTHER RISE.

Bombay, Dec. 23

In anticipation of a favourable report of the Tariff Board which is believed to be issued on Monday the 27th inst. the Bombay Stock Exchange opened firm with general buying. Prices began to harden up but at the advance there was some profit taking and most of the advance attained early was lost. However there was renewed buying from certain quarters which caused fairound improvement and finally the market closed firm.

The recent rise is mainly due to manipulation by bull operators on the expectation of the Tariff Board Report. In case if the report is favourable, it will attract further buying and it may not be forgotten that the bulls may liquidate silently. To certain extent the effect of the anticipated favourable report is discounted and we think it rather risky to make fresh purchases at this level. On the other hand if prices register further advance we would recommend liquidating purchases with a view to replace them after reaction. The mill shares closed at a further advance of about Rs. 7 and the undertone of the market was fairly strong. There was heavy demand for February delivery shares and a good turn over has been put through.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 912/8 but ant improved to Rs. 917/8 but reacted Rs. 5/- and closed firm at 912/8. Central India closed at 527/8 and Century closed at 398 12 after touching Rs. 400/-. Ferals improved by Rs. 5/- and closed at 507/8. Indore/Malwar were also active and closed at 336/4. New Great after improving to 310/1 receded an closed at 308/12.

Tata Hydros opened at 1102/8 rose to 1111/4 with a steady undertone.

Trams were quiet but steady at Rs. 143/2.

Imperial Bank improved further and closed at 1585/-.

Tata Iron shares are drawing the attention of the operators which rule every firm with constant buying. It is possible that the holders of these scrips will support the market. Ordinary shares closed at 73/12 and Defferds. after hardening upto 237/8 closed at 232/8.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will be closed for Xmas and New Year's Holidays and will reopen on the 3rd January 1927.

The following are to-days closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67 XD
Central	25	1-4	31 4
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84
Imperial	500	40	1585
Imperial Contributory	125	10	408 12
Union	5	0 4 0	4 2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.			
Bundi	10		22
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	32 4
Indian Cement O.	350		138 12
Katni Cement O.	100		133 12
Katni Cement D.	40		350
Punjab Cement O	10		7 2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	54
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	149
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	113 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	92
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	149
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	600
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	79
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		195
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		240
Scindia Steam	15—0—		13 14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		805
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		1025
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	143 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67 8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100		75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1111 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	1025
Tata power O.	1,000		625
Tata power P.	1,000		815
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press			465
Akbari	500		160
Fort	475		300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1,000
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000		950
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	61	625
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown	100		257 8
Madras United	250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100		66 4
Meyer Sassoon	100		91 4
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2100
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	125
New Great Eastern	300	nil	308 12
Osmanshahi (100)	7		80
Pearl	250	12	498 12
Phoenix	100	10	402 8
Premier	100		14
Sasoon Cotton	100		17
Sassoon Silk	500		550
Sholapur	1,000	8075 450	
Simplex	260		152 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		30
Stadard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	510
Swan	100		157 8
Tata Mill O. 17	500		123 12
Vishnu CottonO.	509	90	2450
Vishnu P.	500	35	590
Velapur Co. Ltd	76		15
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	588 12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3	176 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	7 9
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		190
Jost Engineering	100	10	125
Mackenzie	100	30	370
New Union Flour Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	126 4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		88
Tata Iron Defd.	30		232 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		73 12
Thacker	50		112
Telephone	50	nil	34
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4
Jupiter	15		5
New India	25	ly	23 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 10
MILLS			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	400
Alliance	100		30
Apollo	50		9
Assur Virjee	6		2 8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	912 8
Bombay Industrial	100		7
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	172 8
Broach Fine Counts	250		70
Century	100	20y	398 12
Central India O.	100	16	527 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	445
Ceylon	100		40
Colaba Land	100		143 12
Coorla	100		145
Crescent	100	4	171 4
Currimbhoy	250		250
Dayid	500		300
Dawn	250	40	675
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	8 8
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	207 8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	140
Elphinstons O.	100		30
Emperor Edward	500		210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	866 4
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit	1,000		600
Globe	100		37 8
Gokak	100	5	111 4
Indooostan	1,000	125	1075
Indian Blaching,	100	6	165
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025
Indore-malwa United	100	18-12	336 4
Jamshed O,	250		67 8
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		25
Kilachand	25		4 8
Kohinoor	500		1125
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5800
Madhora Scindia	100		18
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		138 12

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Amhedabad				400
Bombay Cotton				305
Bombay Dyeing	907 8	912 8	907 8	912 8
Century			397 8	400 395 398 12
Central India	523 12	527 8	523 12	527 8
Colaba Land				143 12
Crescent				171 4
Edward Sassoon				140
Fazulbhoy			863 12 867 8	863 12 867 8
Finlay				125
Globe				37 8
Gokak				111 4
Indian Bleching				165
Indore Malwa	331 4	336 4	331 4	336 4
Kohinoor				1125
Madhowjee				138 12
Mathuradas				66 4
Meyer Sassoon				91 4
Mysore				112 8
New Great			306 4 310	305 308 12
Pearl	497 8	501 4	496 4	498 12
Pahany				207 8
Phoenix				402 8
Simplex				152 8
Swadeshi	503 12	508 12	503 12	510
Swan Mills				155
Tata Mills				125
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				257 8
Bombay Steam				195
Bundi Odmeny				22
Central India Mining				32 4
Indian Cement				140
Katni Cdment ord.				133 12
Shivarajpur				54
Tram Co. Lrd.				143 2
Tata Hydro	1106 4	1112 8	1105	1111 4
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	74 8	74 8	73 4	7 3 12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		235	237 8	230 232 8
Govt. Paper 3/8 per cent				78 6 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				108 7

THE AMERICAN IRVING BANK.

According to cable advicei received from New York, the proposed merger of the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank with the Irving Bank and Trust Company was made effective after the close of business on December 11, 1926. The combined institution has been named "American Exchange Irving Trust Company."

Capital Stock of the Company is dollars 22,000,000 and Surplus and Undivided Profits dollars 28,000,000. Present total Resources are over dollars 600,000,000.

The bank is now operating 27 offices in the City of New York and has retained the entire official and clerical staffs of both institutions. Business with customers abroad will be continued by the consolidated Company without interruption or change.

The Y. M. C. A. National Convention is being held in Bombay from December 30th to January 3rd. Delegates will be present from different parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to take part in the deliberations. The main theme of the Convention will be "Youth in a Changing World."—A. P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/4/0.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 89/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 104/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 101/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/2.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1972 Rs. 89.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 88.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs 114.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Weak. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 78/6. 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight)	34/40 In:—	
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 13 9
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 6
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 13 9
Kalianardan	,,	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 3
David Mill	,,	0 14 6
Apollo	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender	34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Palkhi	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Century	,,	0 12 6
Maher	,,	0 12 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 13 0
Century	,,	0 14 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 13 0
Jacob	,,	0 14 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 6
1386 Tata	,,	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5860 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 10 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 2 0
Apollo David	,,	2 2 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 0
Great	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 6
Tata	,,	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 0
Mahel	,,	0 14 0

The Bhandari Educational Conference, will held its XIII th. Session at Nova-Goa (Panjim-Goa) on the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst., when Mr. A. N. Surve, will preside. An exhibition of arts, crafts and Industrial and other articles manufactured by members of the Bhandari Community will also be held in connection with Conference.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Dec. 23

JUTE.

Albion ..	542	Howrah ..	45/14
Alliance ..	592	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	360	Kamarhatty	700
Anglo-India	425	Kankanarrah	564
Auckland ..	297	Kelvin ..	909
Barnagore ..	220	Khardah ..	500
Bally ..	250	Kinnison ..	1045
Birla ..	12/5	Lansdowne	325
Belvedere ..	623	Lawrence ..	650
Budge-Budge	545	Lothian ..	410
Caledonian ..	640	Naihati ..	510
Chapdani ..	192	National	33/12
Clive ..	40/14	New Central	653
Craig ..	5/12	Northbrook	59/8
Cheviot ..	330	Nudea ..	49
Dalhousie	470	Orient ..	287
Delta	648	Presidency ..	9
Empire ..	57	Reliance ..	75/4
Fort Gloster	960	Soorah ..	33
Fort William	375	Standard ..	500
Gondalpara ..	1080	Union ..	637
Gourpore	764	Waverly	7/8
Hukumchand	14/8	HESSIAN	14/10
Hooghly ..	87	JUTE	61/12

COTTON.

Agra United	/10	Dunbar	155
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	4
Bengal Nagpur	21/8	New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur	19	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur	..	Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia	9/12	New Kendah Raneegunge	.. 30
Katras Jherriah	..	Samla Kendra	7

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard	
B.I. Corporn.	4/8	Wagon	
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	
Burma Corp	10/8	Madon Theatres	5/10
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra O.I	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	9/4XD	Imperial Bank	1560
		.. Conty.	392

Remarks:—Jute shares opened quiet, closing steady Government Securities remained unchanged 1/2 per cent Government Paper 78/10, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/10, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 89/10. The Stock Exchange will remain closed from the 24th inst. to the 2nd proximo and will reopen on Monday the 3rd January 1927.

P CHRYSTAL AND CO.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The home markets have been steady since we wrote our report last week as will be seen from the following table:—

	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July
New York 15/12/26	12.26	12.49	12.69	12.90
New York 22/12/26	12.43	12.67	12.87	13.09
	plus .17	plus .18	plus .18	plus .19
	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July
Liverpool 15/12/26		6.44	6.52	6.64 6..75
Liverpool 22/12/26		6.59	6.68	6.80 6.92
	plus .15	plus .16	plus .16	plus .17

Cables indicate that the weather in the cotton districts of America has been unusually also have caused delays at the gins. However that may be, it seems to us to make very little difference now whether the crop is nearer seventeen or nineteen million bales, as in either case there is a plethora of cotton ffr all requirements, and it may be argued that the more there is carried over this season the less acreage will be planted next. Prices now are governed by hedge selling and demand including investment buying, and there is no doubt that at about 12.50 cents cotton is very cheap and is probably sufficiently near that extremely vague annd unascertainable figure "cost of production" to assure that there will be very large reduction in the acreage for next year.

The 10th Ginners report was received here last Monday and the figures were 15,542,000 bales ginned up to period ending 11th inst., compared with 14,645,000 to 12th December 1925. These figures are certainly smaller than were expelted. We do not say that it is impossible to gin nother three million bales before the end of January, but it has never been done before, and we are inclined to think that the final crop figure will be rather smaller than was indicated in the preliminary estimate published on the 8th inst.

The local market has been very quiet and fairly steady, and the opinion is gaining ground amongst the bazaar vizeeres that we have seen the bottom. Indian crop forecasts are extremely varied and smaller estimates tend to keep prices high. Actual business is still very small and until parity becomes normal we fear this position will continue. Cotton continues to be held off the upcountry markets but we doubt whether this will continue to any very large extent, and we think that when arrivals are free and prices become more reasonable business will commence.

On the whole we expect steady American markets with the local market not folloiwng advances to the full extent.

We take this opportunity of wishing all our friends a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

MR. UPSON AND "MUSLIM OUTLOOK."

LAHORE, Dec. 22...

The proprietor of the "Muslim Outlook" announces to-day that Mr. Upson has not up to now submitted his resignation to him but as he has kept away from the office and has not discharged his duties as Editor since Friday last he (the proprietor) has been compelled to remove his name from the paper from to-day. Mr. Bukhari has been appointed as the new editor of the paper.—A. P.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

"THE UNFAIR SEX."

In staging "The Unfair Ser" at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday night the Quaints scored a decided hit. Described as the funniest play in London, it did not lose its reputation here, and the patrons spent a very enjoyable evening. This play differs from the others acted by the company inasmuch as it requires a limited cast, only eight characters being necessary. The play opens in a seashore cottage where the Trevors are entertaining a few friends. Among these is a cheerful young author, Harvey Fane, who writes naughty little books. Although quite an unusual young fellow, he does a very usual thing in falling in love with his hostess Diana Trevor. She cannot hear of this, but eventually agrees to one kiss provided that Fane promises not to look upon the wine when it is red. And this starts the trouble. Sir Henry Heskeith catches them in the act and decides to report the matter to her husband, Geoffrey, who incidentally is his nephew. When in the act of doing this he accidentally finds out that Geoffrey has been kissing Joan Delisse. The old fellow then makes each party believe that the other intends a divorce and this is the source of a great deal of amusement. However matters clear up and the old lawyer explains his little joke. The Trevors are reconciled, Fane makes a match with Joan, and Sir Henry also decides to listen to wedding bells in company with Joan's mother.

Although a very amusing play it was greatly enhanced by the spirit with which the actors entered into it, and this in a great measure accounted for its decided success. It was a triumph for Mr. Curzon who made an excellent lawyer full of wise saws and "whoppers." Harvey Fane struck the nail on the head when he described him as being in great form. Mr. Gordon Rennie was great as a guilty hubby but still better as a vengeful one. He had a sweet habit of smashing furniture when annoyed and he was pretty through when operating upon a perefectly good chair—good, alas, no longer. Miss Mavis French as Diana Trevor, and Harvey Fane as the naughty young author were very good. Icky-Wicky and Ba-ba are pet names which did not seem to appeal to them. The Quaints will stage their famous programme entitled "Chesuts" to-night.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The Special feature of the week under review has been an alternative succession of drop and rise. Prices both Ready and Forward have eased during the former part of the week by evidencing a drop of 6 as per cwt. in spot Prices and 6 to 9d. in Forward Prices. Since the middle of the week, prices have again assumed a steadier aspect all round, this week-end price—levels being slightly better off than what they are during the last week end. The tendency during the close seems to be Steady. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/10 and Rs. 18/4 for Java Ready and Rs. 18/12 and Rs. 18/6 for B. R. B. Beet Ready Sugar, Sh. 20/- and Sh. 19/2 for Nov, Sh. 20/2 and Sh 19/2 for Dec Sh. 20/9 and Sh. 19/10 for Jan/Feb/March and Sh. 18/2 and Sh. 17/6 for July/Aug/Sept. Shipment for Java Sugar and Sh. 19/10 and Sh. 19/- for Nov. Sh. 20/- and Sh. 19/1 for Dec and Sh. 20/6 and Sh. 19/7 for Jan/Feb/March shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar and Sh. 19/5 and Sh. 18/6 for Belgian Beet and German Crystal Sugar Nov/Dec Delivery.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of of 38,280 Bags per S. S. "Begum", and 37,823 bags of Java Sugar per S. S. "Navab" and 9,600 bags of Beet Sugar per S. S. "Sturnfels are estimated at 70,000 bags of Java and 30,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the Quotations during the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Raedy Rs. 18/10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 13/8 per cwt. F. B. H

S S "Begum" Sh. 18/10 per cwt F. B. H.

S S "Navab" Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F B H

Shipment Nov. Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H

Shipment December Rs. 20/0 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 20/6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Rs. 17/11 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

Shipment December Sh. 20/3 per cwt.

Shipment January Sh. 20/5 per cwt.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20/8 per cwt.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 18/12 per cwt.

Shipment November Sh. 19/9 per F. B. H.

Shipment December Sh. 19/9 per F. B. H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20/4 per F. B. H.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 19/3 per F. B. H.

German Crystal Sugar:—

Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 19/2 per F. B. H

LAHORE CURRENCY REFORM LEAGUE

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

At a meeting of the Currency Reform League, Lala Harkishenlal presiding the same objects were adopted as that of the Currency League of Bombay and the following office-bearers were elected:—Lala Harkishenlal, President, Dr. Lucas and Mulkhraj Bhalla vice-presidents, Messrs. Jewenlal Gauba and Hardatta Sharma secretaries.

The accused was found guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to 18 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default a further three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

DON'T STICK TO PRESTIGE.

"EVOLVE A TRUE NATIONAL PROGRAMME."

MR, JINNAH'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

"Whatever may be the decisions at Gauhati, I do wish to impress upon the Government of India, at any rate that it is high time that the Bengal State prisoners were either released or put on their trial. It is a measure and action of the Government which cannot possibly be tolerated by any man who has got any shred of feeling of justice and righteousness." These were the sentiments given expression to by Mr. M.A. Jinnah, President of the Indian National Party in the course of an interview to-day with a representative of the Free Press.

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

Asked what the Congress should do in order to form a united opposition to the Government, Mr. Jinnah said:—

The India National Congress has reduced itself to a body which has driven away every nationalist who is unable to subscribed to the metality of a small group who dominate the Congress, having regard to its present constitution and franchise. It is a pity that a shadowy sort of programme is adhered to mor; it seem to me, Icause of the prestige of the few men who advocate non-acceptance of ministry so far as local legislatures are concerned and throwing out the budget whenever possible in the Central Legislature. We often had to condemn the bureaucracy for doing serious wrong in order to maintain the "prestige." But those ho are in charge of the Congress to-day are untimating it with a vengeance. The result of the unnrse policy and programme had been in my opinion most disastrous;

First and foremost the Congress has lost its great name and reputation as the national organisation. Secondly it has, compelled a large body of nationalists to leave it. Thirdly it has failed to bring about a settlement having taken the initiative at Gaya, between the Hindus and Mussalmans. Fourthly it is clear that hardly a Mussalman is now associated with the Indian National Congress, for two reasons: first, that the Mussalmans as a body do not subscribe to the policy of on-co-operation from within or obstruction at any rate at the present moment; and secondly they have lost faith in the Congress because it has failed to bring about the national pact which it undertook to do at Gaya. These are the few important factors in our public life which ought to compel the leaders of the Congress to scrap its constitution and reorganise and make it truly national body as it was up to the ed of 1919 wonder whether the "prestige" will not get the better of the vital paramount national interests which are at stake.

HINDUS AGGRESIVENESS.

In reply to a query whether he was going to Delhi to attend the ensuing session of the Muslim League and whether e had in view any programme to be discussed at the sessin with reference to the present situation, Mr. Jinnah said Well, I am going to the Muslim League session and I hope that it will not in any way depart from its broad natinal outlook which was indicated as embodied in the resolution of the last session of the league at Aligarh. I think the Muslim league will endorse sany just and fair eettlement between the two communities but I am afraid that at present there is a section among Hindus who have taken p rather an aggressive attitude. It i only when some lading Hidus rid themselves of the mentality that it is possible to establish a Hindu Raj in India and some Mussalmans of their Pan-Islmic ideas and realise as citizens of India that they tould work for the government the people for the people by the people that lasting and real settlement would be a possible to arrive at. Till both be the Indus and yssalmans are doomed to remain a subject rac and wil have, the privilege of dreamig of their respecive ideals.

GOVERNMENT FOOLISHNESS.

Referring to the results of elections in the country, he said: My view of the results is that but for thefolly of the Govermnet of India and the reactionary attitude of the British Cabinet in refusing to appoint a Royal Commission as recommended by the Muddiman Minority Committee ,the Swarajists ould have been absolutely routed. As it is, the country certainly does not favour their futile policy and programme. Instead of increasing thei number, on the whole the Swarajists have lost and hat success they have met with, is due, in my opinion, entirely to the unreasonable attitude that the Government have taken up particularly with regard to the acceleration of the appointment of the Royal Commission and the refusal to release or put the Bengali detenus on their trial, and lastly due to the great name of the Congress, which still exercises a very potent influence with the people at large, under whose banner and in whose name they fully exploited the voters to support them.

THE ONLY COURSE.

To the question as to what in his opinion should be the policy and programme in the legislatures, Mr. Jinnah stated: In my opinion there is only one course open to the representatives of the people. first the Hindus and Mussalmans should work together in the various legislatures in harmony and in co-operation with each other for the best interests of the country and their respective communities. They should act as citizens and not as partisans or communalists. There should be a solid party of men who would work, selflessly for the real welfare and good of India and constitute an opposition to the Government as it is at present constituted and see that policy and programme of the Government is carried, on as we would, if we were in power. We should further resist every act of injustice or mal-administration with all the power that we can command. We should also form ministries in the local legislatures, and not allow the ministries to lapse into the hands of weaker persons or those who ill be obliged to carry out the behests of the bureaucracy ,while acting under the constitution as ministers. It will be futile to throw out budget wholesale because so soon as the budget is thrown out, it can be restored by a stroke of the pen up the Governor-Gnereral and the only party that will suffer by that process ill the people. If an united party of the Hindus and mussalmans stand together in various legislatures, and use the reforms for what they are worth and bring united pressure upon the Government, I think that the Government will not be able to resist it for any length of time.

GOVT'S. BARBARITY.

In conclusion, Mr. Jinnah said: To esist and imprison and keep the Bengal Deteus incarcerated for in unlimited peperiod is a power which is unknown to ny civilised Government and Bengal hould not be allowed to continue to be the victim of such a lawless law and without lil of time or duration of the priod of imprisonment of men known to be highy respected in the political life of the ountr. I thik that if the Government were to decide to release them or put the on their trial they ll once more win the respect of all right thinking men in India. —Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the Lahore railway passengers cheating case the accused Sohna has been sentenced to ten year's rigorous imprisonment and on the expiry of that period he will remain under police surveillance for a period of five years.—A. P.

* * * *

The Sessions Judge, Lahore, has sentenced to death Wasakha Singh on the charge of the murder of Subedar Bhadur Singh of Bhai Pheru.—A. P.

* * * *

A Lucknow message says Mr. Jamaluddin Hyder, Assistant Excise Commissioner in charge of Gorakhpur Circle, is being prosecuted before Khan Sahib Sheik Mohamed Musanna, Subdivisional Magistrate of Gorakhpur, for alleged acceptance of bribes.—A. P.

* * * *

Rao Bahadur Kale, Special Magistrate, Poona Cantonment, delivered judgment on Friday in the case in which Sardarkhan, a police head constable, employed at Sasvad Sub-treasury, part of which is used as a lock-up for under-trial prisoners, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Gulab, an under-trial prisoner.

* * * *

A message from Madras says:—Sir A. P. Patrao, ex-minister for Education, will preside over the non-Brahmin Confederation at Badura on December 25th, Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay who was orginally expected to preside having been prevented by ill-health. It is expected that an important pronouncement regarding the policy of the Justice Party will be made at the Conference.—A. P.

* * * *

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This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every spect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

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KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

BOMBAY MINISTRY EMBRYO.

GOVERNOR'S DECISION NOT YET.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S EFFORT AT UNITY.

The question of appointment of Ministers is on the tip of every body's lips for the last few days and every eye is centred round the Governor in whose gift the prizes lay. Every day commences with the canard that the appointment will be announced any moment and ends with the same strain leaving the public on the tenterhook of suspense.

Thursday was the last day when it was expected that the Governor would make his final choice and that, too, passed off without any result.

Mr. Lalji Naranji in the meantime is making every effort to create a United Party. He has left for Jamnagar last night and on his way he hopes to discuss matters with Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai in regard to the forming of a United party.

MORE OF DRUNKEN BRAWL'

FRENCH PRESS ON LANDAU COURTMARTIAL.

LONDON, December 22.

Paris.—Newspapers are not perturbed over the German indignation at the Landau Court-martial which, they contend, rendered only possible the verdict after thorough sifting of evidence in the confused series of events smacking more of drunken brawl than anything. They express the opinion that German anger will prove a storm in tea cup and point out that the sentences pronounced on Germans who did not face the Court were heavier than on those who stood trial. Organs of the Left are alone dissatisfied with the trial on the ground that the verdict does not accord with the spirit of Locarno.—Reuter.

RECEPTION TO MAHATMAJI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Each morning train brings to Calcutta a large number of visitors and delegates going to Gauhati for the Congress session. Amongst those who arrived to-day were Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Saukat Ali, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. V. J. Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Mahatma Gandhi was given a rousing reception at the station which was besieged by all sorts of men, women and children long time before the scheduled time of arrival of the train.

On alighting from the train Mahatmaji was met by Mr. Satish Chandra Das-Gupta of the Khadi Prathishthan and his colleagues who garlanded him with garlands of fine hand-spun yarn. Mahatmaji is accompanied by Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Devadas Gandhi and Mr. Mahadev Desai.—Free Press.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM of OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Christmas Eve.

Condolence meeting regarding death of Swami Shraddhanand Marwadi Vidyalaya 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 25.

Banks Closed: Christmas.

The s.s. Ranchi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting Macedonia at Aden.

BETTING ON HORSES.

BREACH OF TRUST AGAIN

The third presidency Magistrate sentenced to-day to imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of two hundred rupees, in default four months simple imprisonment, Mr. K. R. Upasini, Secretary of the Star Sports Club who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a large sum of money entrusted to him by certain members of the club for betting on horses.

Last year the accused opened the club in the city with several branches and collected large sums of money for betting purposes. Complaints were preferred against him for criminal breach of trust and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The accused preferred a revision petition and the High Court ordered a retrial. He pleaded guilty and said he had severed his connection with the sports club and appealed to the Magistrate for leniency.—A. P.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION

IR V. SASSOON ACTIVE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, December 22.

Sir Victor Sassoon met the members of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. The proceedings were private. It is understood that discussions were held as to how best to educate the various sections of the commercial community as to their loss owing to higher exchange and the line of action to be adopted when the matter comes up before the Central Legislature.—A. P.

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S HEALTH

CALCUTTA, December 22.

According to the latest bulletin received to-day by the Consul General for Japan His Majesty the Mikado had a short sleep last night and talked in delirium accompanied by occasional coughing. His temperature was 38 (cent.) pulse 116 and respiration 25.—A. P.

THE NIZAM AND THE PRESS

BAREILLY MUSLIMS' REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAREILLY, Dec. 22.

A mass meeting of the Bareilly City Muslim public, convened by Maulana Abdul Wadoob Sahib, Secretary of the District Muslim League held on the 22nd instant in Juma Masjid, Naumahla Moula Mohd Yasin Sahib presiding, unanimously adopted a resolution expressing deep sympathy with His Exalted Highness, the Nizam in view of the embarrassing report that are appearing in papers for some months and impressing upon the Government of India to take such amicable attitude, in setting the matters as is in keeping with treaties and the traditional policy of the Government so that the relations between the two Governments are rendered friendly and pleasant.

IDAR STATE NEWS.

PROHIBITORY ORDERS CANCELLED

It is understood that H. H. The Maharaja of Idar State has been pleased to cancel the prohibitory order against nine persons of Idar Praja Mandal and has raised the embargo against "Sourashtra," "Hindustan," and "Prajamat."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

CALCUTTA, December 22.

The Viceroy paid a visit to the Asiatic Society of Bengal on Wednesday—A. P.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden left Darjeeling Wednesday for Benares A. P.

MR. BAPTISTA'S ALLEGATIONS

To the Editor of "the Chronicle."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to the letters written by Mr. Joseph Baptista to the "Indian National Herald" in connection with the alleged behaviour of the President and some members of the Responsive Co-operation Party towards his candidature. The leading members of the Party are at present scattered about, some have gone to Calcutta and are attending the Congress but as soon as they are able to meet, they will do so and consider the question of giving a suitable reply to Mr. Baptista's allegations, if they think it is necessary to do so in the interests of the Party.—Yours, etc.

NARAYAN D. SAVARKAR.
M. B. VELKAR.

M. C. C. IN BOMBAY.

INDIAN PLAYERS' AVERAGES.

VAZIR ALI AND RAMJI TOP THE LISTS.

Mr. Nanalal K. Patel sends us the bowling & batting averages of the Indian players who played in the Matches against the M.C.C. Team in Bombay

BATTING AVERAGE.

Name.	Innings.	Runs.	Not out.	Highest score.	Average.
Wazir Ali ..	3	135	1	67	67.50
C. K. Naidu ..	4	221		153	55.25
D. K. Kapadia	1	55		55	55.00
Col. K. M. Mistri	1	51		51	51.00
D. B. Deodhar..	4	191		148	47.75
F. G. Travers ..	3	87	1	32	43.50
B. K. Kalapesi	2	77		77	38.50
J. G. Navle ..	3	88		74	29.43
S. H. Colah ..	4	97		51	24.95
L. P. Jai ..	6	145		63	24.17
S. R. Godambe	6	105	1	56	21.00
R. J. Jamsedji	4	42	2	31	21.00
R. J. O. Meyer..	3	55		34	18.33
L. Ramji ..	2	38		34	19.00
G. G. Cullen ..	1	17		17	17.00
Nazir Ali ..	2	30		30	15.00
H. J. Vajifdar	3	44		30	14.66
B. E. Kapadia (at hurt in 2)	1	13		13	13.00
G. Rasool ..	2	23		17	11.55
K. G. Pardeshi	1	10		10	10.00
S. M. Gandhi ..	1	9		9	9.00
P. Vithal ..	2	17		10	8.50
A. U. Botawala	2	15		8	7.50
B. Howlet ..	3	8	1	8	4.00
H. Mahale ..	1	2		2	2.90
C. Ramswamy	1	1		1	1.00
M. H. Chandarana	1	0	1		
S. M. Joshi ..	1	0			
G. C. Phillips ..	1	0			

BOWLING AVERAGE.

Name	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets.	Average.
L. Ramji ..	51.3	5	179	10	17.90
S. R. Godambe	92.1	21	242	10	24.20
R. J. Jamsedji	94.3	13	339	14	24.21
H. J. Vajifdar	37	8	105	4	26.25
Nazir Ali ..	80.4	19	268	10	26.80
C. K. Naidu ..	38	5	125	4	31.25
Wazir Ali ..	10	2	32	1	32.00
B. Howlett ..	60	8	261	8	32.63
C. Ramswamy	15	3	65	1	65.00
R. J. O. Meyer	49	0	160	2	80.00
M. H. Chandarana	27	4	88	1	88.00
G. Rasool ..	7	2	11	0	
A. U. Botawala	3	0	7	0	
Gulam Mohmed	7	1	23	0	
B. R. Kalapesi	10	2	34	0	
S. M. Joshi ..	15	0	55	0	
P. Vithal ..	1	0	7	0	
K. G. Pardeshi	1	0	12	0	

PROMPT PAYMENTS OF WAGES.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary to the Bombay Textile Labour Union, in a letter to the Labour Department of the Government of India on the question of prompt payment of wages says, with enference to the Statutory limits to the payment of wages, that in the opinion of his Committee those should be one week at the most in cases of monthly payment, four days for fortnightly wages, in case of weekly payment two days and the daily wages to be paid at the end of each day's work as these daily wages are paid on the days on which they are earned. The Committee is in agreement with Government suggestion that the power to prosecute should be granted to some external authority, such as an inspecting staff in the event of these limits not being adhered to in order to safeguard the position of the workers. The scope of the measure to be enacted, the letter says, should cover all establishments, large or small, Government, semi-Government, or private, in addition to the establishments covered by the Indian Factories and Mines Acts.

The Committee does not agree with the Government of India that operation of the Act should be confined to establishments subjected to the Factories and Mines Acts. Such restrictions would to a great extent defeat the purpose for which the measure is intended. Additional staff would have to be employed, but the extra cost is worth spending, as, otherwise, the abuses intended to be checked or eliminated still remain. The measure to be effective and useful, its enforcement should be in the hands of an outside and independent agency.

The letter in conclusion points out that in some cotton mills in Bombay the workers who are discharged or who leave the services are not paid immediately but are asked to go on the next pay day which means a good deal of delay and added strain on the slender means of the workers. Another point to which attention is drawn is the practice, in many cotton mills of Bombay, of the wages after a certain period varying from three to six or more months. The prohibition of such forfeitures under the new measure would be a great help to the workers.

THEFT IN SIR I. RAHIMTOOLA'S BUNGALOW

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., has reported to the police that between midnight of Tuesday and early morning of Wednesday some one entered his bungalow at Pedder Road and stole away clothes valued at Rs. 450. The police are making inquiries in the matter.

HIGH COURT.

A CASE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE

FRUIT SELLERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court Ali Mahomed Premji, Rafikullal Lutfullah and Aziz Ahmed were put up before the Hon. Mr. Justice Talyarkhan and a common jury on charges of murder and abetment under section 302 and 114 of the Penal Code.

The Advocate-General with Mr. S. P. Wallace, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. K. S. Shavakshaw appeared for the defence.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the deceased Ahmed Chuna, a hawker in fruit was residing at 1st Cooper Street, with his brother Mahomed Hussein Chuna and two other hawkers. On 20th July last at about 9-30 p.m. they all came down to go to a hotel to take their meals. On the way they were met by three accused who began to abuse the deceased on account of some ill-feeling existing between them. The latter having remonstrated, the first accused took out a knife and stabbed him in the back. His brother who intervened was also attacked by the other two accused with bamboo sticks. All the three accused then absconded. The deceased who was seriously wounded was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his dying deposition was recorded by a magistrate.

The jury found first accused guilty of culpable homicide and the second accused grievous hurt, and they were sentenced to 4 years' and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The third accused was acquitted and discharged.

JURISDICTION OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DIVIDED OPINION OF JUDGES.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justices Fawcett, Kemp, Mirza, Blackwell, Talyarkhan and Patkar).

Appeal No. 15 of 1926, Suit No. 1168 of 1925.

Hatimbhoy Hassanally Sullemanji
Vs
Framroze Edulji Dinshaw.

The facts of this case have already appeared in these columns. The question to be decided was whether a mortgage suit in respect of property situated outside the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court can be instituted in the High Court. It had been held so early as 1890 in Holkar vs Ladabhai (14 Bom. 353) that such a suit did lie in the Bombay High Court and the authority of this decision had not been seriously challenged till 1925 when a Full Bench of our High Court, consisting of three judges reversed the decision and held that such a suit could not be instituted in the Bombay High Court (vide. India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., vs. Climax Industrial Syndicate, 27 B.L.R. 1281). The correctness of this latter decision was questioned in the appeal heard by a Full Bench of seven judges. Separate judgments were written out by all the judges and extracts from these were read in Court. The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Justices Kemp Blackwell, Talyarkhan and Patkar held that such a suit did lie in the Bombay Hin Court, while the Hon. Mr. Justices Fawcett and Mirza dissented.

Mr Mulle with Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. D. K. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, G. W. and Co. appearer for the appliant and the Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the respondents.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

B. A. Wadia. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

R. D. Morarji. ..... Defendant.

This was a suit for specific performance of an agreement to purchase the plaintiff's property at Poona or in the alternative for damages resulting from the wrongful breach of the agreement by the defendant. On or about the 31st of August 1921, the defendant agreed to purchase the property for Rs. 85,000. One of the conditions of the agreement was that if the property was acquired by Government before the completion of the sale the defendant was at liberty to put an end to the nagreement. On or about the 20th of January 1922 the defendant purported to terminate the agreement on the ground that the plaintiff had not made out a good title to the property. In 1923, the Government acquired half the property agreed to be sold.

The defendant contended that he was entitled to terminate the agreement to purchase as the title of the plaintiff was defective. He further contended that in any event the agreement fell through by virtue of the acquisition of the property by the Government.

His Lordship held that the defect in the plaintiff's title was substantial and the defendant ought to have given him sufficient time to cure it before putting an end to the agreement. As he had failed to do so he was liable for damages for the breach of the agreement to purchase. The fact of the property having been acquired by Government subsequent to the date of the breach cannot exempt the defendant from his liability in damages.

His Lordship therefore held that the plaintiff was entitled to damages and referred the case to the Commissioner for assessing the amount of damages.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Engineer and Mr. Maneksha appeared for the plaintiff while Sir Thomas Strangmen witih Mr. Desai and Mr. Munshi appeared for the defendant.

WANTED PASSAGE MONEY

DRAMATIC END OF MAINTENANCE SUIT.

Mrs. Katti, the English wife of Professor P. S. Katti who was summoned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate some time back to show cause why an order for the maintenance of his wife should not be issued, has, it now appears, offered to return to her husband, although she had claimed maintenance on the grounds of ill-treatment. Prof. Katti was asked to appear before Mr. S.S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate; but a pleader appeared on his behalf on Wednesday morning and obtained an adjournment in the case.

It will be recalled that Mr. Katti married Mrs. Katti some years ago in England; and had brought her to India. They went to England and returned to India again soon after her return, Mrs. Katti went back to England and there filed a complaint claiming maintenance on grounds of ill-treatment. The complaint was referred to the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay who had called upon Prof. Katti to show cause why the order for maintenance should not be passed. Mr. Katti had led evidence in the Court to the effect that he had not ill-treated his wife and that the latter had of her own accord left his protection.

The Magistrate had postponed the case and had referred the matter to the Marylebone Court. Several weeks after that, Mrs. Katti wrote to the Chief Presidency Magistrate expressing her desire to return to her husband. The Magistrate thereupon called Prof. Katti to attend the Court on Wednesday.

Mr. Shertukde, appearing on behalf of Mr. Katti said that as his client had received the willingness of Mrs. Katti to return to him only on Tuesday evening, he could not cancel his engagements and attend the Court. He, therefore, wanted an adjournment.

Mrs. Katti had stated in her letter that if given the passage from England to India, she was willing to return to her husband.

The Magistrate postponed the matter to January 28.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

PROCESS GRANTED AGAINST ACCUSED

Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee the receiver of the estate of the late Lalloobhai Nathachand, deceased, filed information before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaon Police Court through Mr. R. M. Desai, pleader, charging one Motilal Lalloobhai with criminal breach of trust or criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 500 and obtained notice against the accused.

Mr. Tairsee in the course of his information stated that by the High Court of Bombay he was appointed a receiver of the estate of the late Laloobhai Nathachand with powers to collect rents, etc. of the properties one of such properties was at Harkness Road, Walkeshwar, inhabited by tenants.

Mr. Tairsee alleged that the accused who is an undischarged insolvent collected two sums of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 on or about 1st October, 1925, and 3rd November 1926, respectively from M. G. Carvallo, a tenant in the above property as rent on a false representation. Complainant on knowing the affair asked the accused to pay up the amount through a letter written by his solicitors on November 24, 1926, but the the accused did not do so. He therefore charged the accused as above as prayed for process. The Magistrate issued notices.

TAXI DRIVER SENTENCED.

OPIUM HAUL SEQUEL.

The sensational case, details of which have already been reported in our columns, in which a taxi-driver Mahomed Yacub Mahomed Ebrahim has been charged with illicit possession of a stock of opium was disposed of on Wednesday morning by Mr. P. H. Thacker the 5th Presidency Magistrate at Dadar. The driver, the accused in the present case, was arrested the following day, but the other two culprits are still at large. In his defence the accused stated the prosecution had failed to prove that he was in possession of the opium or that he was an accomplice of the absconding men.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate disbelieved the defence of the accused, and commented upon his conduct in driving the car away and remaining out of reach till arrested the following day. His Worship accordingly sentenced the accused, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BITES OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Disappointed in his attempt to ravish a woma. Sadashiv, a mill-hand, is alleged to have assaulted a woman, Anasuabai, a married woman with intent to outrage her modesty and meeting with resistence, bit off her nose. Mr. De Cunha, the Police Prosecutor, explained to Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate that on the 7th December last, the complainant took food for the accused, who is her sister's boarder, at the Hindustan Mill at Ripon Road. The accused, it is alleged, told her that as everyone spoke of them as being on intimate terms, it was proper that he should be allowed to be on terms of practical intimacy with her. As this argument did not succeed in convincing her, he sought to press his suit by force, passing his hands on her person and being met with a rebuff, bit off her nose. The accused is being charged with assaulting a woman intending to outrage her modesty and voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The case is proceeding.

FATAL FALL FROM FOURTH FLOOR.

JURY DISBELIEVES ALLEGATION.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Sakinabai, the young wife of Suleman Karimani who died on the 9th instant of injuries received by her falling down from the fourth floor of her husband's house, was concluded by the Coroner's Jury on Wednesday and a verdict of death by rupture of her liver and spleen was announced. The Jury remarked that they did not believe the allegation laid against the mother-in-law of the deceased that she might have thrown down the deceased from the fourth floor of the house. The Jury were inclined to believe that the deceased fell down of her own accord.

Mr. DeCunha, the Police Prosecutor was present in the Court on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Nariman with Mr. Kanga appeared on behalf of the mother of the deceased and Mr. Vicaji with Mr. Dhondy on behalf of the mother-in-law of the deceased.

FILM EXHIBITION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Before a small but distinguished gathering on Wednesday morning, the G.I.P. Railway Publicity Department exhibited several interesting films in Edward Theatre, relating to some staple industries in India. The films that interested the audience the most were sugar cane cultivation, cattle improvement, poultry farming, and wheat cultivation in India.

Among those present were also Sir Robert Maclean and Sir Stanley Reed.

PARSI YOUTH SENTENCED.

For possessing 25 pounds and 32 tolas of opium without a license, Manekjee Byramjee Antia, a young Parsi, was convicted by the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 in default to three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

NEW FELLOW OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate Khan Bahadur Wali Mohammad Hussanally, B.A., LL.B., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, M.B.E., whose term of office expired on the 8th December 1926.

"NOT A BRITISH SUBJECT."

PETITION AGAINST MR K. J. POWER

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. Dinshaw Cawasji Honorary Magistrate and president of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Lonawla, has presented a petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay praying that the election of Mr. Khaserao Jivajirao Pawar to the Bombay Legislative Council in the recent elections from Poona District constituency be declared void on the grounds that Mr. Khaserao is not a British subject, that he has not resided for six months immediately preceding nomination within the constituency and that he is a member of the Royal family of Dewas.

If this request be granted, Mr. Dinshaw Cawasji who has polled the next largest number of votes, will be declared elected.—A. P.

JAPANESE EMPEROR IMPROVING

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22

The Consud Genral for Japan states that the following bulletin issued by the Imperial Household, Tokyo on 21st December noon has been received to-day:—His Majesty's temperature 37.5 centigrade pulse 142 respiration 24. The Consul General adds that according to private advices the Emperor's condition is reported to be slightly better.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ALIGARH, Dec. 22.

Maulana Nurul Hasan Naiyir Kakorwy has accepted the presidentship of the All-India Urdu Conference to be held at Delhi on the night of 26th inst. along with the All India Muslim Education Conference under the auspicies of Anjaman Urud-I-Moella Aligarh. The President-elect arrived at Delhi on 26th mornig.

HYDERABAD SIND, Dec. 22.

Prayers were offered at public meetings at Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur and some other towns of Sind for the success of the Round Table Conference on the South African question.—A. P.

A London message of December 22 says:—It is officially announced that the output of British coalfields during the week ended December 11th was 4,467,000 tons by 886,000 workers.—Reuter.

MESSAGES OF LOYALTY APPRECIATED

LONDON, December 22.

Bukharest.—An official communique states that the King has recovered from his operation. He has left his bed and his general condition is satisfactory. King Ferdinand in the course of his reply to the messages of loyalty declared that the homage was well merited which had been paid to the Queen for her service to the country in her recent voyage overseas.—Reuter.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO EARL WINTERTON.

Sir,—What brings you again to India at this X'mas time, Earl Winterton? Do you propose to re-visit Sporting India? Then the Jamsaheb or the Patiala Maaharaja will suit you well. Do you intend to revisit Princely India (Indian States)? Then please do not miss to see the Nizam, the Gaekwad and the Maharaja of Nabha. Do you desire to see more of Anglo-India? Then let not Mr. Langford James monopolise your time. Please see Dr. Datta of Calcutta and the Education Minister of Madras. If you wish to revisit official India or Bureaucratic India, the doors of the Government House are open to you, wherever you go, Earl Winterton.

YOUR GREAT CHANCE—SEE INDIAN INDIA.

To-day you have a great chance of your life personal—demi-official and official. You have a unique opportunity of seeing and studying Indian India. You are going to Calcutta. Why not proceed to Gauhati, see Gandhiji and attend the Congress for a day? Why not meet India's Leaders and know their view-points from their own lips? Earl Winterton, you are on a mission—a sacred mission from the stand-point of Great Britain:—And it is to see how best and how long Britain can maintain her hold over India for Britain's benefit! If you meet the leaders, you will soon perceive how Anglo-India, how Bureaucratic India, how Princely India, and how Sporting India misread the true situation of Indian India. You will soon realise, that whilst the Swarajists, and the Responsivists and the Independent Congress Party fight amongst themselves, their regard for Great Britain is fast diminishing. And in so far the task of reconciling is getting more difficult for you and your successors, Earl Winterton.

SEE—STUDY AND SERVE INDIA.

Remember Earl Winterton, that without India, the British Empire is a bright speck in the North Sea. And it is Indian India, that after all counts. From Gauhati, you can go back to Calcutta, and attend the Indian Commercial Congress. There you will meet amongst others, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Fazalbhoy and Mr. Birla, and you will know from these Magnets, how even Capitalist India is sick of the present Bureaucratic administration. From there, you can attend the Indian Economists Conference, also at Calcutta, and you will meet well-known Economists like Prof. Shah, Hanan, Wadia, Joshi Messrs. B. F. Madon, Manu Subedar, who will convince you, how India is hourly drained by Sir Basil Blackett's unnatural policy of Exchange and currency. You will also find some of the Labour Leaders Lala Lajpat Rai, Joshi, Giryalla, Baptista, Bhandrika Prasad in Calcutta. If you wish to know, how the erstwhile backward countries like Persia and Afghanistan are making rapid strides in Education, Agriculture, Industry, Transport etc., Mr. G. K. Nariman, the well-known Orientalist of Bombay, will give you first hand information, which will clearly indicate how India is moving at real speed! Earl Winterton, if you desire to meet sound Muslim Nationalists, do not omit to interview Maulana Abul Kalam Azad of Calcutta and Mazharul Haq of Patna. Of real, rural, and intellectual Bengal, Sir P. C. Ray will give you a correct idea—Please note, that the present policy of Repression in Bengal is widening the breach; and a policy of reconciliation will be beneficial to both countries. For knowing India in a nutshell Gandhiji will be your best guide. For second best, Mr. V. J. Patel will be invaluable. Earl Winterton, see India, Study India, serve India, and you will serve your Home and your Lord the best. With good wishes for the season, I remain.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 23.

Previous Closing	12.87
To-day's Opening	12.95
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing	12.82
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Previous Closing	6.80
To-day's Opening	6.84
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing	6.86
Difference	+.06
Khandi	252
Sewri	251
Clearing	252

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1926.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

The whole country will receive with a shock of pain the news of Swami Shraddhanand's death at the murderous hands of a fanatic; and no section of Indians, we feel confident, will be more painfully shocked by the despicable outrage and condemn it in stronger terms than the Muslims, for the dastardly deed of the assassin is a crime against the Muslim community and the religion that it follows. A Lahore message says that several Muslims have expressed their indignation at the murder, and we have no doubt prominent Muslim leaders of the country will soon follow the lead given by Dr. Ansari and issue a statement giving expression to their horror and condemnation of the un-Islamic deed.

That a young misguided Muslim should have plunged India into mourning and the danger of the revival of inter-communal conflicts is a thought that will depress the stoutest Nationalist in whom strong hopes of a better understanding between the two sister communities were beginning to revive. A strange fatality seems to dog our footsteps. After we have laid our careful plans, and made earnest resolutions, something quite unforeseen happens to mar our achievement. A murder of this kind has no antecedents in the history of our national movement. And the poignancy of the tragedy is deepened by the thought that it has occurred at a stage in our national growth soon after the great common experiences that Hindus and Mohammedans have shared like brothers under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi. The blot is upon all. Let us not make it bigger. Let us resolutely be on our guard now to think nothing, say nothing, do nothing that may overtly or covertly help to fan the forces of communal passion. We have, each side of us, our rights to maintain. But we have duties also *to live amicably.*

The death of the Swami is the loss of a great patriot and, therefore, a loss of the Muslims as well as of Hindus; and the first duty that the leaders of the two communities have to perform is to take concerted measures to impress upon the people the supreme need for preserving peace. Their second duty is to ask the Government to see that the crime is traced to its source, whatever it may be, and all the culprits, whoever they may be, meet with their deserts. The shock of his untimely death is too sudden for one adequately to estimate his great and invaluable services as a religious, social and educational reformer. For the moment both Hindus and Muslims will do well to recall the unforgettable services that he as a pillar of Hindu-Mulsim unity rendered to the national cause as the most prominent lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi during the Satyagraha campaign. They will, also, we trust, remember that he was the first Hindu to be allowed to preach from the pulpit in a Delhi Mosque—a fact that is at once a unique tribute to his personality and a striking proof that unity of hearts between the two communities is the simplest thing attainable. His last message to the country was contained in the reply that he sent to the invitation to attend the Congress. It was summed up in the word "unite." His countrymen cannot better repay the debt of gratitude to Providence for the gift of his invaluable life than by fulfilling his message in the manner he himself, had he been living, would wish it to be fulfilled, namely, by preserving and promoting peace and harmony.

PROGRESS TOWARDS UNITY.

We are gratified at the substantial advance that has already been made towards unity at Calcutta. As had been previous announced, the leaders of the Responsivist Parties had informal conversations with Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar on Wednesday and Thursday; and though leaders have been very reticent regarding the results, the whole ground seems to have been covered in the course of the discussions which can be safely pronouncced to be very fruitful and promising. The first direct consequence is distinctly visible in the decision of the Responsivists, not only not to abstain from the Congress but to be fully represented at its session. This news clears the atmosphere and dissipates all lies and misunderstandings that have been ceaselessly propagated on all sides. For while our morning contemporary has been applauding in advance the Responsivists' decision to abstain from the Congress on account of their supposed weakness, some messages from Gauhati have been asking us to anticipate a pitched battle between warlike forces marshalled on both sides. The clear fact now emerges from the special interview accorded by Mr. Jayakar to the "Bengalee", that while he and Mr. Kelkar could not attend the Congress on account of ill-health, he was also not in favour of having a regular tournament on the grounds of Gauhati because he was anxious "that the Congressmen should have a chance of considering the question in an atmosphere of peace and good-will." His informal consultations with the President-elect have, however, now convinced him that he at any rate did not "consider Responsivists anti-Nationalists or undeserving of seeking any unity with them" and that the presence of an organised party would not engender any feelings of bitterness and recriminations in the Congress discussion. We are, therefore, definitely informed that not only will a good number of Responsivist delegates from the United Provinces and Maharashtra attend the Congress but that several of their distinguished leaders including Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Andy and Mr. Raghavendra Rao will be there to present their case in an authoritative manner.

This is, indeed, the first great success the President-elect has scored by his sweet reasonableness and his exalted non-partisan spirit; and this augurs well, indeed, for the prospects of unity. Of course we could not expect to have an exact measure of its possibilities from Calcutta, more particularly because two most important parties —Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru—indispensable for any agreement were not present at the discussions. We have, however, often drawn pointed attention to the constructive attitude in which the Madras leaders and publicists alike have faced the questions of Council policy —undoubtedly under instructions from the President-elect. The fact that neither he nor the papers generally influenced by him have either talked of destroying dyarchy and wrecking Ministries or of hounding out the Responsivists, has always left room for the hope that he would be the first man to realise the sovereign importance of unity between all parties and of any honourable compromise for the purpose. These expectations also have been thoroughly fulfilled; for, Mr. Jayakar has after a long conversation with Mr. Iyengar told a Press representative that he "did not seem to be of those who were opposed to any honourable settlement."

We also rejoice to know that the thread of negotations will be taken up by Mahatma Gandhi himself after Mr. Jayakar returns from Calcutta. Some die-hards will be verily grieved and amazed to know that "Mahatma Gandhi had first decided not to attend the Congress and then agreed to attend only on a representation that his lead would be valuable to the country and any suggestions that he may make for common action will be given the greatest consideration by the Swarajists as well as the Responsivists." The Mahatma is the last man to think out important plans in the din and hurry of a Congress camp; and we feel, therefore, justified in entertaining the hope that he has already prepared a definite plan for bringing all parties and communities on a common plaform. What the plan would be we can only guess at this moment. It can be safely presumed however that he will prefer the Congress Councillors to devote their time and energies more to the good of the masses committed to their care than to waste their opportunities in fruitless fireworks. It is, of course, conceivable that both he and the President may permit the Swarajists, just for the sake of preserving some consistency between their election pledges and their subsequent acts, nominally to throw out some items of the budget and the supplies. In any event we have no doubt that these two distinguished leaders will do their very best to save the ship of the Congress from the breakers of disunion and steer it safely into peaceful and constructive channels. For, it will be only after national strength fully recuperated by a good deal of quiet and unostentatious work in the country as well as in the Councils, that it will be time to sound the clarion call for more arduous battles in the cause of freedom.

SYSTEMATIC PERSECUTION.

We have drawn attention time and again in these columns to the systematic persecution to which Indians in South Africa have been subjected by the White settlers in that country, aided and abetted by their Government. It is true that a leader like General Smuts raises his voice occasionally against this policy of squeezing the Indians out; but the most recent testimony of Mr. Manilal Gandhi, Mahatmaji's son, who has just arrived from South Africa, indicates that the cry of General Smuts for some measure of fair treatment to the Indians is a cry in the wilderness. Mr. Manilal has to unfold a dolorous tale of broken promises to the Indians, of vexatious and humiliating treatment steadily meted out to them so that as a class they will be obliged to leave the country. The habits of thrift and devotion to his occupation which the Indian trader exhibits are evidently repugnant to the White man in business who raises the false and mean cry of unfair competition.

The Gandhi-Smuts agreement was regarded as a scrap of paper by the White settler from the very moment of its inception and he began a continuous campaign of taking away from the Indian the already pitifully small amount of municipal and parliamentary franchise he possessed. In Transvaal the Indians' position was made rapidly worse by the passage of the "General Dealers' Control Ordinance" which had the avowed object of encroaching upon his trading rights. In Natal where the numerical strength of Indians is an eyesore to the Whites, the persecution has been thorough in its operation. Indians no longer possess the municipal franchise. They cannot increase their landed property, being specifically debarred from the right to bid in land sales. The "Health Committee Ordinances" restrict them practically to "locations" for the sanitation of which the municipalities show a callous disregard. The notorious example of Durban in crowding the Indians in its municipal employ to "barracks" is followed by other municipal bodies. If the Round Table Conference is to succeed in its object, it will only do so if the appeal to 'humanitarian' instincts of the White race has any effect. If it has no such effect where Indians are concerned, there can be no hope of an honourable settlement, although responsible leaders of White opinion like General Hertzog may have broadened their outlook in regard to the Indian question.

THE CONGRESS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

A WORD TO GAUHATI.

(BY K. A. VENKATRAMIAH.)

Whoever has attended the last two Congresses cannot have failed to notice the smart volunteers neatly dressed in the simple khadi uniform, enthusiastically cling to their posts, deligently discharging their duties and dexterously applying themselves to the task of looking after the conveniences of delegates, visitors and leaders. That a well-disciplined army of workers with extra-ordinary love of service, devotion to duty, and willingness to oblige should be organised in the place of the half-hearted, the indifferent and several times disobedient young men who passed off by the name of volunteers is a matter of great gratification to all those who attend the Congress where time is very precious. A Congress session should certainly be considered a failure if individual outsiders (delegates, visitors or leaders) for whom everything is new, should have to waste their time for an insignificant thing whereas, on the other hand, they ought to be putting every precious moment at their disposal in the cause of the Motherland. If this kind of waste of time and energy is to be avoided the volunteers must be trained in a slightly different way.

Organisation, The Great Thing.

No doubt the last two years have shown an entirely different line of action and the organisers have gone a great way in enhancing the efficiency of service: but the defects are too many to permit indulgence. I do not find fault with the ordinary volunteer. He is educated, he is earnest, he is patriotic, and he is burning with a desire for service. It is no sin of his, if he is ignorant of a thing entirely new to him. I am concerned with the organisers who have to harness the energy and potentialities of such glorious and fearless youth to proper and well-directed service. This requires a certain amount of character study. Men's tempers must be studied and the best use of whatever is good in a man must be made. No better opportunity for such a close amity between the organisers and the volunteers can be provided than in full-time volunteer training camps. They are an urgent necessity and no pains should be spared to organise the. Next the volunteers must know that they have to deal with a set of human brains and tempers. They must be very patient and guarded. From my past experiences, I venture to say that the average volunteer will not fail to reach the mark if only he is given the proper training.

In Ram-Rajya.

Above all, both the organisers and volunteers must know that they have to look to the honour and prestige of India's most revered institution whose annual session means nothing short of a typical Swaraj Government in the Gandhi Nagar, Tilak Nagar or Vijaya-Nagar for over a month. It is upto the Swarajists, No-changers, Responsivists, or the non-party spirited volunteers to fly the banner of Ram-Rajya or Satanic Rajya. Which do they prefer? I presume Ram-Rajya As far as I know, the Congress recruits are hurried through a course of training (perhaps, for an hour every evening) dubbed "volunteers" and sent to their different posts after a light meal. This sort of half-hearted attempt won't do. Every Province must have, its volunteer Corps undergoing training daily and possess a ready battalion of workers who may be called upon in the case of such national sittings. Or when a new corps has to be organised full-day camp training must by no means be ignored. Greater attention must be paid to drill and smartness.

The Wrong Kind of Work.

A casual observer may be led to think that in Congress camp the volunteers are masters. In other words, they seem to be very fond of the power vested in them. Or it may not be so. Any way, imagine a great man, visitor, hurrying up (note his motor car has been stopped two furlongs off and he cannot run though he is physically capable of it) because it is time, through the unyielding crowd, to the gate where he patiently waits in the huge rush, all the while praying to God to be spared a rib-fracture, until he finds the volunteer at the gate face to face to himself(who hurriedly checking his ticket says "Visitors Western Gate, please." "How do you mean." It is not possible to go back," protests the unfortunate visitor who is sure to meet a more formidable rush at the Western Gate. "Can't help it. A rule is a rule though it is a foot rule", says the volunteer in charge. "My God! my heart beats fast at the very idea of having to pass through such an ordeal." All these difficulties may be easily overcome. What seems to be a physical impossibility on the spot will be easily solved if only we sit to think a day or two before. Let us see:—1. The complicated system of allowing every one, visitor, ladies, delegates, etc., by the same gate must be dispensed with; of course, with the precaution of having advertised this arrangement to the fullest extent. 2. Numerous placards giving necessary directions should be posted throughout the camp. 3. The different tickets must be of different sizes and colours so that it will be possible to recognise the tickets immediately, thus avoiding the trouble

(Continued on page 8.)

CAN COUNCIL NATIONALISTS ACCEPT OFFICE?

WILL MR. DADUBHAI DESAI EXPLAIN?

(BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT)

I have been verily taken by surprise today, for I now understand on the most reliable authority that the most serious pledge that was informally given for forming the Council Nationalist Party has evidently not been kept now. I hear that when Mr. Dadubhai Desai first conceived the idea of organising his party he distinctly gave all his associates to understand that neither he or any member of his party would to aspire, still less deliberately work for the ministerial office. It is also clear that the Swarajists were also taken in by this promise for they distinctly mentioned it in their official report that they would join the Council Nationalist Party on condition that any member who was nominated Minister out of its ranks would cease to belong to it and thus could claim no further allegiance from its members. It is also an open secret that these gentlemen could not make a common cause with Mr. Lalji Narainji simply because his associates honestly laid their cards on the table and did not conceal their desire to work out the reforms and incidentally to support any Minister who might be nominated from amongst them. And yet is it not known to everybody that no sooner was the Council Nationalist Party formally established at China Baug than the Dewan Bahadur started running up and down the Secretariat and the Government House, presumably as the spokesman and the leader of the new party? The public is therefore entitled to know from Mr. Dadabhai Desai if the pledge was actually given to the members of his Party and whether he deliberately and unwillingly allowed himself and his party to serve as footstools for the high ambitions of the Dewan Bahadur.

Dewan Bahadur's "Supporters."

But there is even something more to be said about the matter. I understand from the same source that the on coming Minister who is now said to be so sure of his chances that he has safely retired to his moffusil station has actually given a list of 13 or 14 members—presumably belonging to his party —including even two or three members elected on the Congress ticket evidently from Gujarat. Is it not then the plain duty of all these gentlemen definitely to tell the public whether they feel themselves bound to support Mr. Desai in case he is appointed Minister or if they would retain their complete freedom to do as they please according to the circumstances of each case. In short we should have a clear and an unequivocal statement from Mr. Dadubhai's much advertised party, whether or not they intended to form a Ministerial party for the benefit of the Dewan Bahadur. And apart from the few Congress councillors who appear to have so far forgotten their election pledges as to promise albeit privately their support to the Dewan Bahadur the public would like to know from the local Swarajists if they had any knowledge of the designs—covert or avowed—of the Dewan Bahadur before they walked though somewhat cautiously into his China Baug parlour. But evidently consistency is not much thought of in these days "as the Dalal Street Commissioner" who but recently applauded Mr. Desai's party for being quite immune from the deadly sin of working the reforms has so far thrown consistency to the winds that he has no hesitation in even exulting in the prospective Ministerial success of his hot favourite.

Awkward Questions.

I have also to put it to Mr. Dadubhai Desai if he or his party ever appointed the Dewan Bahadur as their leader. While the China Baug meeting was said to have appointed only a provisional secretary I have learned that the Chairman of that meeting has represented himself as the head and spokesman of the party.

Will then Mr. Dadubhai Desai as the only office-bearer of the party, so far formally appointed, reply to these somewhat awkward questions and help the public to form their own opinion on the matter.

Notes of the Day.

An Atrocious Verdict.

In September last in the small German town of Gemersheim two French soldiers came into collusion with several members of the population. One of the Germans was killed and the other severely wounded. In the legal proceedings that ensued when the French authorities took cognisance of the affray, they hauled up for trial a French officer, the German who was wounded and five other Germans. The Court Martial which tried them acquitted the French officer, Lieutenant Rouzier, and sentenced the wounded German to two years, while the other five received smaller sentences. Naturally this atrocious verdict has roused the widest indignation all over Germany. "Is this the reality of Locarno!" asks in bitter comment one of the most influential of German newspapers. It is significant that the French Press considers the finding of the Court Martial the only possible verdict and regards the affray at Gemersheim as a mere street brawl. In other words to the French Press this is a matter of military prestige for France. It is not likely that Germany will take the matter lying down.

Disillusioned.

The events at Hankow indicate that Chinese Nationalists refuse to be cowed down by the show of armed naval force that the Powers are making at the Treaty Ports. As regards the sweet talk of conciliation, Young China has no illusions about it, nor has it any illusion that one Foreign Power is better than another. America is supposed to be friendly to Chinese national aspirations, and the American Government has managed to observe a correct attitude in the recent troubles in China. But Chinese leaders know perfectly well that where trading interests are concerned America is just as grasping as the other Powers. Chang Kai-Shek showed how thoroughly he realised this in his recent remark to Mr. Lewis Garnett, an American journalist: "Your statesmen talk in a more friendly way," he said, "but in the end they sign the same treaties as the British and the Japanese."

Poor Explanation.

Government's explanation of the failure of the Haffkine Institute to treat a snake-bitten boy brought there about two months ago is hardly convincing. We can accept their contention that the physician in charge, Dr. Avari, "could find no symptoms indicating that the snake was a poisonous one and he therefore decided quite properly to wait until such symptoms manifested themselves". This we accept because it is not the main issue, though it is difficult to believe that a boy who died less than two hours later could not have exhibited any suspicious symptoms. Our main contention is that the doctor or any one of the three or four Assistant Directors who are given residential quarters hard by ought to have waited close by the sinking boy watching his pulse and the development of other symptoms. But as a matter of fact not one of these precious souls in a responsible public institution specialising in the treatment of snake-bites took that trouble when a human life was at stake. Instead, the poor boy's companions were asked to watch the symptoms, as if those laymen could be better judges of the symptoms. And Government now have the cool effrontery to tell the public that the Haffkine Institute is not a hospital and has none of the ordinary facilities of a hospital with regard to accommodation for in-patients or nursing staff!

Ceylon National Congress.

The Ceylon National Congress has been in existence for the last eight years, but it is a pity that it does not evoke in India the measure of interest which it deserves. The main problems agitating the minds of the people of both countries are the same, being due to the same cause, viz., British imperialism, and the remedies too must be more or less alike. The Presidential address of Mr. E. W. Perera at the eighth session of the Congress held a few days ago shows clearly that the constitutional issue there is as acute as here. Ceylon has a Legislative Council with a non-official majority but, as in India, it has little real power, the executive being irresponsible and the Governor possessing enough plenary reserve powers to keep his autocracy intact. Mr. Perera, though he is known to be a Moderate, is emphatically of opinion that complete self-government should be established in the country in 1929. There is much to be said in favour of co-operation between India and Ceylon as, indeed, between all Asiatic countries that are exploited by the British. This question, we trust, will be considered by the Indian National Congress which is understood to have before it a resolution of sympathy with the awakening in China.

Corporation and Gujarat Vidyapith.

Two graduates of the Gujerat Vidyapith write to us expressing their regret that, while the Ahmedabad Municipality has already recognised the degrees of the Vidyapith, the Bombay Corporation has not yet taken similar action. We know full well that the graduates of the Vidyapith are as efficient as any others in India and can be trusted to show at least as much sprit of service. But the initiative needs to be taken by some Nationalist member of the Corporation in consultation with the authorities of the Vidyapith. When all the members of the Corporation are enabled to know more about the Vidyapith and its courses of studies, especially its specialisation in Civics and Economics, the claims of the Vidyapith will be better recognised by them.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND SHOT DEAD.

DR. ANSARI CONDEMNS OUTRAGE

APPEAL FOR PEACE

HOW THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED.

ASSAILANT UNDER ARREST

Delhi was the scene yesterday of what is an unparalleled tragedy in the history of modern India. Swami Shraddhanand, who, after his recent illness, was declared convalescent only four days ago, was shot dead at about 4 p.m. on Thursday by a Muslim who is alleged to be Abdul Rashid, who entered his room and fired in quick succession five shots, The death was instantaneous. The Swami's attendant, Dharam Singh, who interfered, was seriously wounded and was taken to hospital where he is reported to be in a precarious condition.

The Swami's dead body is taken to the mortuary. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Cases of isolated fracas are reported from Delhi in which 5 Muslims have been injured and are admitted into hospital, and one Hindu received slight inquries.

Lahore was shocked to hear the news. Several Muslims have expressed their resentment against this fanaticism. Prominent Indians have issued a message to the Hindus of the Punjab not to get excited.

Dr. Ansari has condemned the outrage saying that it is the most dastardly act, and appeals to Delhi citizens not to get panicky.

SWAMI'S ATTENDANT IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

DELHI, Dec. 2.

Swami Sharaddanand, the Hindu leader, was shot dead this afternoon by a Mahomedan named Abdul Rashid. Another man, Dharam singh, who tried to save the Swami's life, was seriously wounded. Fearing panic in the city shops are closing down. The police arrested Abdul Rashid on the spot and are taking necessary precautions. The Deputy Commissioner of Police arrived on the spot immediately after the incident. Dharam Singh has been admitted to hospital. The Swami's dead body is being taken to the mortuary. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

INSTANTANEOUS DEATH.

Swami Shradanand's death was instantaneous. The news was communicated to the Associated Press by his attendants. There has been a large number of callers at his house ever since and the deepest grief has been felt over his death. The assailant Abdul Rashid called shortly after 4 p.m. and sought an interview with the Swami and explained to an attedant that he wanted to discuss some problems of Islam with his master. Dharam Singh was not inclined to admit him, but the Swami saw the man and told his attendant to bring him in. The assailat explained his object, but the Swami expressed his regret that he was too weak to discuss any religious question that day, and advised him to come some other day. The assailant said he was thirsty and wanted a cup of water which was given and he was taken outside to drink it. The servant then retired with the glass and the alleged murderer seized this opportunity and fired at the Swami with fatal results. Dharam Singh also received serious injuries in the struggle followed, but was able to make a statefent to the police.

PANIC IN CITY.

There has been no further development till now (6-45 p.m.), but the panic still continues. The greatest regret is felt at the untimely death under tragic circumstances of so well-known a man in north. The Swami had just recovered from an acute attack of bronchial pneumonia, and was only declared convalescent four days ago. It was well-known that he was not proceeding to the Congress owing to ill-health. This unfortunate event will only revive in communal bitterness which was dying down, as a result of the memorable appeal made by the Viceroy, but was kept alive by certain well-known propagandists of the vernacular press.

Utmost precaution has been taken to keep order in the city, and visitors to shops for Christmas purchases had to leave hurriedly. Within five minutes of the announcement of the news, all shops were shut down and the shooting became the excited topic of conversation.—A. P.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY.

DHARAM SINGH IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Further details about the shooting tragedy show that at about 3-45 p.m. the alleged assailant Abdul Rashid entered the house of Swami Shradhanand and wanted to see him. He was shown in and at close quarters he is alleged to have whipped out his revolver and fired in quick succession five shots, wounding the deceased on the breast and right over his throat. Dharam Singh a trusted servant of the Swami, intervened at this stage and tried to save his master, but got severely wounded on his right thigh by the following shot.

Swami Shradhanand, who was 71 years old, could only sustain the injuries for a few minutes and met his death almost immediately.

DHARAM SINGH IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

The Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by some other district and police officers along with a contigent of police force, arrived on the scene after about twenty minutes, and Chet Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, with the help of the inmates of the house overpowered the alleged assailant who was made to surrender the arms and taken into custody at the point of revolver. Sardar Chet Singh then recorded the evidence of Dharam Singh, and sent him to hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

The news went round the city like wild fire and large crowds collected near the scene of the occurrence. All the shops in the locality closed down at once, and the city presented a deserted appearance. The authorities have taken precautions, and are vigilantly watching further development.

CASES OF ISOLATED FRACAS.

6 PERSONS INJURED.

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Following the shooting tragedy this evening several cases of isolated fracas took place in the Purntashon Road and its neighbourhood. Five Mahomedans have been injured and have been admitted into hospital and one Hindu received slight injuries.

Police pickets have been posted and the city isquiet. The post-mortem examination takes place to-morrow morning and, thereafter, the body will be taken in a procession for cremation.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI'S CONDEMNATION

HIS APPEAL FOR PEACE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The city is seething with excitement. Hindu and Mohammedan merchants for some unknown fear closed their shops, while in the areas inhabited purely by Hindus, the Hindus voluntarily resorted to a hartal.

By 7 o'clock the usually beautiful Chandnichowk, the busiest business quarters of the city, was deserted and in darkness. Although the lower orders of people are said to be tryng to fan communal flame on the issue, it seems that the more reasonable section will win in preventing any rioting.

In the meanwhile, however, Dr. Ansari, the well-known Mussalman leader of Delhi, who accorded an exclusive interview to the "Hindustan Times" to-night, expressed his feelings in the following words and advised the city to behave peacefully:—"Swami Shradhanand's assassination is the most dastardly act which could be committed on a defenceless old gentleman just convalescing after a protracted and serious illness. It is moreover a most terrible and tragic occurrence in the present state of communal tension in the country. I have not the slightest doubt that this loathsome act will be condemned by every section of the people, and especially by my co-religionists. Crimes of this nature cannot be considered as anything but the most vile and despicable.

I had the privilege of knowing the Swami for a number of years, and although we did not see eye to eye in many matters, our personal relations have always been of a most intimate and cordial nature. I had the greatest admiration for his outspokenness and courage. It gave me particular happiness and genuine pleasure to have always attended on him during his illness. Just when I was hoping to see him resorted to health, the assassin's hand has all of a sudden deprived me of that happiness.

I would appeal to the citizens of Delhi not to get panicky and behave in a manner which would further embitter the already strained relations between the two sister communities."

DHARAM SINGH DEAD.

A latest message received says that the attendant Dharam Sinch is dead.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Swami Shraddanand, originally known as Lala Munshiram, was sborn at Jullunder in the year 1860. He belonged to a respectful family of Khattris, who rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857. He was educated chiefly at Benares, and was married to the daughter of Rai Salig Ram of Jullunder. After the death of his father, Lala Munshiram served as city Kothwal at Bereilly, Badaun, Ballia, Benares and several other places. He was from the very beginning interested in girl's education, and was a whole-hearted supporter of the girls' school inaugurated by the Arya Samajists of Ferozepur. Having passed the Law examination he started his practice in Jullunder, which soon became a lucrative one, but he used to devote the greater portion of his time to assisting the work of the Arya Samaj. In 1903 he gave up his legal practice and devoted himself entirely to the work of the Arya Samaj.

AS A REFORMER.

"The child is the father of man". This is very true in the case of Swami Sharddanand, Mahatma Munshiram from a very early age began to evince interest on the problems, confronting the Hindu community in India. Coming under the direct influence of the Great Dayanand Swami, the illustrious founder of the "Arya Samaj", his whole life was transformed, and he made a resolve to consecrate has life to the redemption of his community. And he truely kept it up. His first move, in the direction was the impetus he gave to girls' education. Caste and superstition ridden that the Hindu's were at that time, the question of uplifting women from the unmerited treatment they were receiving at the hands of the Society, was a Himalayan task. Undettered by the severe criticism and opposition of the anti-Reformists, and closely following in the wake of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the greatest Reformer that Bengal has seen, Lala Munshiram started the opening of schools in the Punjab for girls. After the first wave of protests had subsided. Dala Munshiram steadily settled down in his work and it is no exaggeration to state that he laid the foundation of women's education in the Punjab and U. P. in modern times.

AS A RELIGIOUS REFORMER

Fearing lest Sanskrit culture should, in course of time, become extinct he determined to establish a Gurukul; after some assiduous work in collecting subscriptions he accomplished his object. He strongly felt the evil effects of the official system of education on the religious and social life of the Hindus. The first step he took to remedy this evil was to reform the younger generation. For this he toiled day and night. He saw that the ritualistic side of the orthodox Hindu religion needed modification, if only because the details of it were out of tune with the present-day requirements. He, therefore, began to preach the tenents of Arya Samaj principles, so ably enunciated by his Guru Swami Dayanand. His preachings had the desired effect, and to this day the whole of Northern India is pulsating with the new religious spirit created by the Arya Samaj.

KANGNI GURUKUL.

Kangri on the banks of the Sacred Ganges, a few miles away from Haridwar, (recently swept away by the Ganges flood and removed to another place) was the place that Swami Shraddanand chose for his Ashram. In his syetsm of training the combined religions with secular education and trained boys very from their earliest years till they grew up into mankind, fit to take up the responsibilities of the world. The modern day preachers of Arya Samaj are mostly recruited from this institution, and Lord Chelmsford who was the first Viceroy to visit the institution spoke of it in very high terms.

HIS SERVICES TO UNTOUCHABLES.

The cause of untouchables was most dear to his heart. It is impossible within a brief sketch, to record the services he has rendered to that unfortunate community, who under the tyranny of the higher castes were reduced to a position, worse, than that of beasts. By the abolition of distinction of caste and creed, and putting the untouchables on the same footing with others, the Swami has earned the eternal gratitude of the community particularly and the whole of Indian in general. He started the "Liberator", a weekly especially devoted to fighting the curse of untouchability.

HINDI LITERATURE.

No less important is his service to the Hindi literature. He was the founder and editor of Many vernacular weeklies.

His latest contribution to Hindi literature, is his own auto-biography, which apart from its interest as a first class Hindi contribution, abounds in topics on all the phases of human life.

COMMENCEMENT OF STORMY LIFE.

Though a firm believer in the precedence of social emmancipation, before India attained her political freedom, the Swami always kept himself abreast of the various political activities in the country.

He was one of the most prominent leaders of the Satyagraha movement that was started after the passage of the Rowlatt Bills and his popularity among both the communities was demonstrated by the fact that he was allowed to speak from the pulpit in one of the Delhi Mosques. His leadership of the people soon after the firing in Delhi showed the mettle of the man. He pienced through the vast crowd that had collected near the Clock Tower at Delhi, and when some Gurkha soldiers threatened to shoot him, he lay bare his bosom and challenged them to do their worst. In this connection Swamiji's statement to the Press is very interesting. "I went upto the footpath alone and asked the Gurkhas why they were firing on innocent people. Two rifles were immediately pointed at me and they began saying in a very insolent tone *"tum ko chhed denge"*, ("we will pierce you". I stood quietly before them, and said *"main khara hun goli chhalao."* ("I am standing fire"). At once eight or ten more

A GREAT SOCIAL REFORMER.

SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA WHO WAS SHOT DEAD BY A MUSLIM FANATIC IN HIS HOUSE, IN DELHI, YESTERDAY.

NEITHER FIGHT NOR BOYCOTT.

RESPONSIVISTS TO ATTEND CONGRESS.

DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT.

WORKING FOR A COMMON UNDERSTANDING

As a result of the informal exchange of views between the President Elect and Prominent Responsivist leaders including Messrs. Jayakar, Lalaji and Pandit Malaviya, it was resolved at the Responsivist party meeting that its members should not abstain from the Congress session.

No tentative understanding has, however, been arrived at, due to the absence of Pandit Motilal and Mahatmaji. The discussions centred round the possibilities of a common understanding and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar did not seem to be of those who were opposed to any honourable understanding.

It is expected that an understanding will be arrived at, Gauhati especially as the people are confident that if Mahatma Gandhi goes into the question, the groups now antagonistic to each other will surrender to Mahatmaji, what they may not surrender to others.

Mr. A Rangaswami Aiyengar, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee remarked that there would be no consideration of unity unless any proposal of that nature was forthcoming from the parties that had a grievance against the majority party of the Congress.

MAHATMAJI AS ARBITRATOR?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

As was expected informal exchange of views took place, to-day, between Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President-Elect of the Indian National Congress, and prominent Responsivist leaders. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu did not join the conversation. At the meeting at Birla Park among other Responsivists and Congress Independents Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. B. K. Lahiri and Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao were present.

It was agreed at the meeting that the Party or its members should not abstain from the Congress session at Gauhati. In view of the state of health of Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, it was further agreed that they should be excused from going to Gauhati.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Raghavandra Rao and Mr. Aney and others will attend the Congress and present the Responsivist case.

TREND OF CONVERSATIONS.

During the day Lala Lajpat Rai had long talks with Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President-Elect of the Congress. Afterwards on an invitation Mr. M. R. Jayakar, accompanied by Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, saw Mr. Iyengar and had prolonged conversation with him at his place.

Asked by a Press representative, Mr. Jayakar declined to make any statement as to the trend of the conversations, but was content to say that he was personally intending to return to Bombay to-morrow. He was glad to carry with him the knowledge that at least the President-Elect of the Congress was not amongst those Swarajists who considered Responsivists and Nationalists as undeserving of seeking unity with.

Pressed, Mr. Jayakar admitted that there were discussions with the President Elect as to the possibilities of a common understanding and that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar did not seem to be of those who were opposed to any honourable understanding.—Free Press.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSIDERATION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

No tentative understanding has, however been arrived at in Calcutta, since Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi have not yet been consulted. Several proposals that have been so far mooted are as below: (1) That Independence and Civil Disobedience resolutions be adopted; this has been put forward by Mr. Sambumurti from Andhra; (2) That the Council programme be stiffened, if possible, towards obstruction but the ban on offices be not removed; this also comes from Andhra; (3) That the Congress leave Council programme to the different parties and give no lead; (4) That the Congress grant autonomy to Congressmen in the Legislatures to follow any programme suitable to the circumstances prevailing; (4) That the Congress revive Sabarmati Pact.

None of these proposals, it is argued here, contain the element of universal appeal. Still with a spirit of give and take, it is expected that an understanding will be arrived at, especially as the people are confident that if Mahatma Gandhi goes into the question, the groups now antagonistic to each other will surrender to Mahatmaji what they may not surrender to opposing groups.

NEITHER FIGHT NOR BOYCOTT.

MR. JAYAKAR ON RESPONSIVIST ATTITUDE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

In a statement to the "Bengalee," Mr. M. R. Jayakar says, "I have come here at the invitation of friends notwithstanding my bad health in order to have an opportunity of talking the matter over with my friends in both wings of the Congress. I thought this was necessary as I cannot go to Gauhati owing to bad health but during two days that I shall be here I expect to meet many leading Congressmen, including the President-elect and make our point of view clear. I am glad to find that there is a general desire for arriving at unity on some lines which will unite the two wings of the Congress and I spent my day usefully in comparing notes many friends in discussing the question and exploring the possibilities of honourable compromise.

It is unfortunate that Pandit Motilal is not here, for in his absence, it is difficult to find out what view he takes of the situation but I am glad to find that none of the leading men I have met in the course of the day take the view propounded by the Swarajist newspapers that Responsivists ought to be hounded out of the Congress. I expect meet to-morrow Mahatma Gandhi and some other prominent Congressmen who will arrive here to-morrow. If I could go back to Bombay to-morrow, having laid the basis of some honourable understanding, my visit to Calcutta would not have been in vain. It is not a fact that the Responsivists are boycotting Congress, nor is it true that they are proceeding to Gauhati with a large and organised party to fight the question of acceptance of office. Both Mr. Kelkar and myself being ill are unable to attend, b ther leading Responsivists will go to Gauhati and Pandit Malaviya also will attend. We are anxious that the Congressmen should have a chance of considering the question in an atmosphere on goodwill and understanding, free from recriminations and vituperation which are likely to arise if we went to the Congress as an organised party and had a pitched battle. I cannot say whether my efforts in Calcutta will succeed, but we are all making a serious effort in which my friend Mr. Sreeniyas Iyengar, the President-elect of the Congress has heartily co-operated."—Free Press.

ARRIVALS AND PROBABLSE.

GAUHATI, Dec. 22.

Other Responsivists and Independent Congress leaders including Mr. Jayakar and Lala Lajpatrai according to reports received here are meeting at Calcutta to-day to decide whether they should participate in the Congress delebrations or keep away. If they decide to join, they will be arriving here to-morrow **or day after.** Pandit lal has wired from Goalpara that he will be coming by steamer arriving Gauhati Bazar at 9 a.m. to-morrow and will be put up with Mr. Phookan. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., has intimated his intention to attend the session. Among those who have arrived to-day, is Pandit Devratan Sharma, Secretary of All-India Hindu Mahasabha who has come in advance to make arrangements for the holding of the special session of the Hindu Mahasabha. Mr. Bhopatkar, Res-

(Continued on next Page.)

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE

GERMAN INDIGNATION ROUSED

SEQUEL TO LANDAU JUDGMENT

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Berlin.—Unabated indignation at the Landau judgment is voiced in the morning papers which unanimously declare that while the German territory is occupied and such acts are committed with impunity the real Franco-German conciliation is impossible. The Lokalanzieger thinks that the verdict will unite all parties in Germany. Kreuzzeitunf says "Thus does Locardo look in reality." Tageszeitung expresses the opinion that the decision will not be forgotten when France again tries to mislead Germany with promises. Allgemeinezeitung declares that the verdict which acquits the murderer and sentences his victims is a mockery of justice.—Reuter Special.

GERMANY'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Berlin.—Germany is lodging a protest against the Landau judgment through Von Hoesch, the ambassador in Paris who has been instructed to point out the serious menace to friendly Franco-German relations and to demand reopening of the case.—Reuter.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND SHOT DEAD.

(Continued from previous page.)

rifles were aimed at my breast and insolent threats went on."

In the same year Swamiji was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the memorable Congress held at Amritsar, and contributed much to its success.

THE GURUKA BAGH SATYAGRAHA

The year 1922 saw the advent of Sikh Satyagraha movement. Swami Shraddanand took an active part in this, and was arrested and sentenced for making speeches at several meetings asking the people to be non-violent. Subsequently he was released after the expiry of half the term of imprisonment. He came out of jail a thoroughly changed man.

SHUDDI AND SANGATHAN ACTIVITIES.

The sufferings of Hindus and the accounts of their forced conversion during the Moplah rebellion made a deep impression on the Swamiji mind and from that day he became an uncompromising Shuddi and Sangathanist. He realised that there was no salvation for the Hindus if they did not organise themselves physically and morally. The movement soon grew in dimensions and spread over Northern India.

A GREAT AND NOBLE SOUL.

It is impossible to think of Swamiji's tragic end, without tears gliding down ones eyes. Be he a Musalman, a Christian, a Parsee, there is no denying that Swamiji was a great patriot. General by nature Swamiji was always easily approachable. Princely wealth, position in life, poverty of the people were alike to him. He always held the lowliest, the meek, and the fortunate and rich in the same scale. With an incomitable faith in God, Swamiji's robust optimism about the future was always unshaken. Coming events forecast shadows. Recently on his sick bed in answering an invitation to attend Congress, he sent out a message to his most beloved land in the words "Unite". Few knew this was to be his last message. However it has proved to be so. India must bear this great sorrow with fortitude and calm, and the best way she can honour him is to act up to his last message, "Unite". May Swamiji's soul rest inn peace!

LAHORE SHOCKED.

MESSAGE TO PUNJAB HINDUS.

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The news of the murder of Swami Shradhanand by an alleged Mahomedan fanatic in Delhi has produced horror and indignation amongst the Hindus in Lahore. The news has spread throughout the city and the Hindus are condemning the dastardly outrage in strongest terms. A number of Mahomedans have also expressed their deep resentment against this act of the fanatic.

Mahatma Hansraj, President, Arya Pradeshat, Pritinidhi Sabha, and ex-Principal, Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, has issued to-night the following message to the Hindus of the punjab:—"Swami Shradhnandji's death should not excite Hindus, but should make them all the more determined to carry on the noble mission of the Vedic church. Such crimes betray a religious intolerance not worthy of the present times."

BOMBAY'S CONDOLENCE.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, a condolence meeting will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, touching the death of Swami Shraddanand, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m.

"PPOSPECTS OF WET CHRISTMA'S."

NEW YORK RESTAURANTS SWOOPED DOWN.

PROHIBITIONISTS WORK IN COGNITO.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

New York.—Prospects of a wet Christmas and wetter New York were clouded last night when the Federal prohibition forces swooped down on Broadway and summoned the proprietors of fifty-eight of the best-known restaurants and night clubs to show cause why the establishments should not be padlocked for violating the Volstead Act. The proprietors have meanwhile been served with personal injunctions contravention of which will mean a sentence of imprisonment.

Evidence in connection with these activities was gathered during three months' investigations by prohibition agents posing as idle sons of wealthy London widows, exiled Russian noblemen or Florida real estate promoters who were keeping late hours.—Reuter.

THE CONGRESS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Continued from page 6.

of taking the ticket in the hand, enancing and cheaking it etc. The tickets for other Conferences must also be of a distinctly different type. some distinctive form. 4. Every volunteer must be well-instructed beforehand where to check how to check where to clip how to detect, etc.

Now turning to the Volunteer Camp and its officers it is essential that all, from the Senapati to Camp-Commandant, must remain in one tent or lodging. This facilitates frequent consultation as most of the arrangements will have to be decided upon during the night and kept ready for volunteers before morning.

A Lesson In Camp Geography.

A common mistake committed in almost every Congress is that the organisers forget that a thorough knowledge of the Congress Camp is positively necessary for every volunteer. It so happens that most of the volunteers will arrive in the Congress Camp only a day or two before the sessions actually begins. The volunteers must be in the Congress Camp not later than the 20th of December, ready to receive practical instructions. The Dal must be divided into smaller units and each unit must be led by an experienced man who is acquainted with the geography of the Camp. He must lecture to them whenever necessary about the sort of work to be done, the difficulties that may arise and the ways of overcoming them in the different places. This will put the volunteer on his guard and make him keen about his work and facilitate its easy and efficient enention. As it is done now, all volunteers arrive on the 24th when the officers will be very busy and most of their time will be occupied in registering, accommodating and distributing the new arrivals whereas the same time ought to have been usefully utilised in looking to the needs of secretaries of the different departments from whom numerous requests for volunteers will be pouring in. It is quite possible that some of them being rather disgusted might order at once for paid watch-men and workers. In this hurry and 'gad-bad' the newly arrived volunteers are line, dand marched behind their secretary who will curse his fate for having the misfortune of giving instructions to these raw volunteers. (Please note many of them will be college students.)

Timely Instruction.

Let the organisers remember that a day's patient and calm instruction before actual work begins, will be better than the experience of a whole Congress sessions. There is a scope for self-improvement in the former case whereas in the latter it is all mere dumb-show, pushing to and fro, getting exhausted cursing the posting officer for not having sent timely relief. Next day send the same batch to the same exhibition gate as they were working the previous day. They have not improved by the previous day's experience. There are ladies. They do not know how to let them in. There are harmless good folk hemmed in, pushed from outside by the eager crowd and held back by the hords of volunteers with their lathis and the "hat-jav-pichhe." The volunteer is tired, loses his patience and calls the quietest man who happens to be nearest to him "badmash" because he just tried to move about his hands and take a long breath. Instantly the crowd falls upon the volunteers and rushes in. The danger signal is given and lo! Look at the vast sea of human heads rushing towards the place. Then a responsible officer comes to the rescue and pitches himself at a prominent place on horse-back and cries out "No matter, go back please," because he knows that without having reinforcements every-every thing can be easily managed if only one sees about it properly.

Does not all this requrie a bit of training? Let us wait and see what Gauhati will give us.

NEITHER FIGHT NOR BOYCOTT

(Continued from previous page).

ponsivist leader of Maharashtra has wired his inability to attend the Congress session on account of ill-health.—A. P. Special.

NO TRIAL OF STRENGTH

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR SWARAJISTS

It is becoming increasingly clear that Responsivists and the Independent Congressmen will not try their strength with the Swarajists at the Gauhati session of the Congress. They are neither prepared for it, nor do they feel that any eleventh hour attempt would be fruitful. They are declaring privately that they would give an opportunity to the Swarajists to catch time by the forelock and modify their programme to suit the changing conditions. If however, the Swarajists do not materially alter their policy at Gauhati, then the Responsivists would mobilize themselves for a year to try if possible, to capture the Congress machinery at the next session. These proposals which are not of course mature, yet indicate that at Gauhati, the field will be left practically clear for the Swarajists. Interest would, therefore, lie not so much in the fight between the two Congress wings, but in the definition of the Swarajist attitude in Local and Central legislatures and the detailed course of action which they would adopt in respect of business in the various councils, consequent on their determination to refuse to accept ministerial responsibility. Plans towards this end are under preparation, but would not take a definite shape until the Provincial leaders arrive on the 24th. Pundit Motilal reaches to-morrow, while Pundit Malaviya is expected here on 24th from Calcutta, and besides attending Congress will preside over the special Propaganda Session of the Hindu Mahasabha. In the meantime preparations are well advanced for holding Congress session and rehearsale are taking place. Volunteers' parade and playing of band are particularly noticeable. Final touches are being given to the Congress pandal and the Subjects Committee Hall. Intimation has been received from Calcutta that a batch of more than 300 delegates from Madras and Bengal and a few from Punjab, including Mr. T. Prakasam Swarajist Leader of Andhra will be arriving tomorrow.—A. P. Special

LIVE ISSUE BEFORE GAUHATI

I.R. P SITARAMIAH INTERVIEWED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Dr. R. Pattabai Sitaramiah, a prominent No-Changer of Andhra, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, almost all the provinces, and although the Congress should take up regarding the Council Programme, said, "One should have ordinarily thought that there is no half-way house between working Dyarchy and boycotting Councils, but the obstructive policy having come in, it has after two general elections left the residue of at least "No acceptance of Office." At Gauhati, this last issue will be treated as the real live issue, although ministry has been formed in almost all the provinces, and although the Congress candidates, other than the Responsivists, are loud in their protest against acceptance of office. But we are at a critical time now and, much as we know that the obstructive policy is unfructuous as well as impossible, we feel that acceptance of office now will set back the clock of progress. For, whether we like it or not, it is not improbable that the Royal Commission will be coming earlier than due, and whenever it may come, shall we by accepting offices towards the fag end of our struggle show that all that Indians require to be compelled to take up office is to be hammered and beaten, repressed and interned sufficiently long? The Englishman is sufficiently tenacious and knows that he need not budge an inch even against a mighty agitation like that of 1921. Next time, the Irwin-Birkenhead Reforms are bound to be equally disappointing and, if we threaten to keep out from working of dyarchy in the Central Government, will it not be said that the Government would only have to horsewhip Indian recalcitrants in order to induce them to work the coming dyarchy much sooner this time?—Free Press.

WANTED A FIGHTING PROGRAMME

MR SAMBAMURTI'S INVITATION TO RESPONSIVISTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Mr. Sambamurti, author of the Independent Resolution at the Andhra Provincial Conference, interviewed by the Free Press representative, stated that the Andhra Province was almost unanimous against acceptance of office. They did not even favour the Sabarmati Pact, but if any party brought before the Congress a programme of work which would give stiff fight to the Bureaucracy either within or without their citadels, then it would receive the most serious consideration of the Andhra delegates. "Our province," declared Sambamurti "never believed in the Council programme but accepted it simply because the Congress had adopted it as its own. We could in no case however thing of acceptance of office by Congress representatives. Be that as it may, I would really want Responsivist leaders to come to the Congress and present before the delegates their programme of work and take their verdict."—Free Press.

CHANCES AT GAUHATI

PRESIDENT-ELECT AGAINST WORKING REFORMS.

GAUHATI, Dec. 21.

Preparations for the 41st session of the Indian National Congress which opens on December 26th are now complete. The feeling in Congress circles makes it quite clear that the minority who advocate the working of Reforms by the acceptance of Ministership will be outvoted. Mr. Phookan, M.L.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee, and the Assam leader is known to be definitely opposed to any modification. On the other hand, he had a leniency towards Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation programme. Mr Srinivasa Iyengar, the Madras leader, who presides over the Congress also holds an uncompromising view against working the Reforms. The Responsivists headed by Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpet Rai and Mr. Jayakar, are expected to bring large contingents of delegates from the United Provinces and Maharashtra totalling eight hundred, but will in all probability be outvoted by Swarajists who are bringing 800 delegates from Bengal 300 from Behar and 300 from Madras. The total strength of delegates will be 2,500. Thus Gauhati Congress is expected to maintain the status quo in the sense that Swarajists still refuse actively to work the Reforms. It is likely that in view of the communal situation in India, a resolution will be placed before the open Congress enjoining on the Congressmen not to participate in communal organisations.—A. P.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST LALA JI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Information received in Congress circles here is that there is significance in the suggestion editorially made by the "Indian Daily Telegraph" of Lucknow that, as a means of compelling the Responsivists to secede from the Congress, a censure motion should be moved against Lala Lajpatrai over what is called "Kabul Raj" allegation. It is said that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., is intending to sponsor the censure motion and that whether the motion is passed or not an arimonious debate is certain.—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI LEAVES FOR GAUHATI.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED.

GONDIW, Dec. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Jamnalal Bajaj, Kasturbai and Mahadeo Desai came here yesterday morning. Addresses were given by the public, Municipal Committee and the Depressed Classes. A purse of rupees 5400 was given by the public for Khadi propaganda. Mahatmaji left for Gauhati by Calcutta Mail yesterday.—Free Press.

LALAJI AND JAYAKAR TO GO TO GAUHATI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Free Press of India is authorised to state that Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. M. R. jayakar, N. H. Belgaumwala, G. D. Birla, B. Chakkaborty, and B. K. Labiri have decided to attend the Congress and will leave for Gauhati tomorrow.—Free Press.

EN ROUTE TO GAUHATI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

About 267 delegates and visitors left by the Shillong Mail to-day for Gauhati. Among them were Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Kiran Shankar Roy, T. A. Prakasam, Dr. Pattabhi Sita Ramiah, B. Samba Murthy, Gobinda Acharya, K. Nageswar Seth, Narottam Morarji and S. N. Haji.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LEAVES FOR GAUHATI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Gauhati Congress, accompanied by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Moulanas Mohamed and Shaukat Ali, M. B. Sasmal, Dr. Moonje, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. B. G. Horniman Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. S. Satyamurti and Dr. Satyapal left this afternoon for Gauhati by the Assam Mail. A large crowd had assembled on the Sealdah Station Platform to give them a hearty send-off.

Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. M. R. Jayakar did not leave for Gauhati owing to ill-health.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S DECISION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Calcutta Corporation will present an address to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar on his return to Calcutta from Gauhati.—Free Press.

A WONDER IN CONGRESS HISTORY.

MR. PHOOKAN ON UNITY PROSPECTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 23.

The work of the main pandal is now nearly complete. A stupendous and magnificent structure indeed! That is how one can describe the Congress pavilion in the centre of the Pandunagar. The roof and all the four sides of this pavilion are covered by absolutely home made khaddar, and 30,000 yards have been exhausted by the pandal alone, every thread of which is spun by the Assamese peasants. This being the first Congress in the province of Assam, the enthusiasm of the people is simply unbounded. That a village of outer 16,000 population should venture to call the Indian National Congress and should make it a success, as success is well-nigh assured, will ever remain a wonder in the history of the Congress. Most of the volunteers are Assamese and their courtesy and hospitality to the visitors are extremely admirable. Almost all homes of Assam have been busy these 3 months, spinning and weaving khaddar. The poor district of Kamrup, of Gauhati is the chief place has made the biggest sacrifice of subscribing to the Congress fund, to the tune of Rs. 50,000. The energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Phookun, the chairman of the Reception Committee are indefatigable and he is held in extreme respect by one and all. Chittaranjanpur, the spot on which tents for the distinguished visitors have been pitched, is spectacular on many respects. It is a mile off from Pandunagar and is situated on the sparious banks of Brahmaputra. The crystalline grandeur of the rippling waters of Brahmaputra is really a dreamland, and the enthralling beauty of the surrounding scenery is such that the visitors will easily forgive any inconvenience. Pandit Vishnu Digambar arrived yesterday, in connection with the Musical Conference, which is to be held in the Congress pandal, under the presidentship of Dr. Moonji Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru expected to-day the latter coming the whole way by steamer. Other leaders including Mahatma Gandhi and the President-elect, are coming to-morrow. All of them will be putting up in Chittaranjanpur. The second session of the All-India Political sufferers Conference opens on 25th. Dr. Bhupendranath Datt, first Editor of "Jugantar" is presiding.

PROSPECTS OF UNITY.

Interviewed our representative Mr. T. R. Phookan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee observed, that assurances were ever ready for unity within the Congress at whatever cost. Most of the Assamese were Swarajists and very staunch once. The Swarajists had gone to the extreme limit of compromise and toleration. There could be no unity he added when the very fundamentals were at variance. Responsivists and other parties holding their views were out for working the reforms, while Swarajists were out for down-right obstruction. That reforms were unworkable in the interests of India had been abundantly proved by their working during past 6 years, and any more concession to the Bureaucracy would amount to willing co-operation, an idea to which Assamese at least would never subscribe. He for one could not understand provincial autonomy to the provinces, so far, as the Councils were concerned and to dissociate the Congress from Council Politics, was in his opinion tantamount to making that body non-political. The political immancipation of India was the primary concern of the Congress and surely the Council Politics formed an important part of that concern.

Interrogated whether for the sake of unity and in the interests of the Country, Congress should not give any rigid mandate regarding the council question but on contrary should focus its energies and resources on a more vigorous and widely accepted National programme, Mr. Phookun said he was not aware of any such move coming before the Congress and Assamese would go to the farthest extreme of sacrifice if any unity in the interests of the country was in sight. The coming of Mahatma Gandhi to helm the affairs, concluded Mr. Phookun, was extremely necessary, and he was sure if the Mahatma would undertake to bring the fighting factions of the Congress to an amicable compromise, his position was that of a skilled surgeon who would let bad blood out till the body was completely cured of it. He would remain a spectator, till the wrangles among the Congress parties were cease. His would certainly be prevailed upon to lead the country, if we could settle our differences ourselves, without his intervention.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR INTERVIEWED

Interviewed by our representative Mr. A Rangaswami Aiyengar said that

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Calcutta Corporation last night decided to present Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President elect of the Indian National Congress with an address upon his return from Gauhati which states The "Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta accord you a hearty welcome to this city. We recall with admiration your great sacrifice when at the insistent call of nationalism you resigned the high office of the Advocate General of Madras. When the situation in the motherland demanded all your time and energy you did not hesitate to give up your large and lucrative practice at the bar. As a ardent nationalist and a prominent member of the Congress, your heart beats in harmony with all that is noble progressive and liberal in this country. All movements for emancipation of your country, political socilal and economic, have always found in you a sturdy advocate and inspiring leader. We gracefully recognise that you have earned an abiding place in the hearts of millions of your countrymen who have conferred on you the highest honour by electing you President of the Indian National Congress. We ardently hope that in your new and enlarged field of service your achievement will redound to the glory and advancement of your motherland.

PROSPECTS OF UNITY.

MR. IYENGAR INTERVIEWED.

Mr. A Rangaswami Aiyengar, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee remarked that there would be no consideration of unity unless any proposal of that nature was forthcoming from the parties that had a grievance against the majority party of the Congress. He was sorry to note that many of the Responsivists and Independent Congress men were not attending the session.

Will there be any modification in the mandate of the Congress regarding the Council programme, interrogated our representative.

"No," replied Mr. Rangaswami, "unless the move comes from the Responsivists and Independent Congress men in the first instance."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar expressed a doubt as to whether the Congress would be prepared to effect any further modification in the mandate.

He further added that all Congress men were thirsting after unity, and they would undergo any amount of sacrifice if the real and lasting unity was possible.

But why not leave that knotty problem of Councils to provincial discretion, and do away with the leech that has been eating into the very vitals of the country, put in our representative.

"That is probably the move of your paper," ejaeurated Mr. Rangaswami. "As for me, I do not understand that situation at all. What is the Congress to do if she puts a ban on everything pertaining to Councils."

Our representative then asked why the Congress should not concentrate its energies on a more effective constructive programme and more vigorous commonly-accepted national programme. Mr. Aiyengar replied that the congress would surely give a sympathetic consideration if the proposal of that nature was mooted by somebody. Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar was extremely busy and could not possibly be available to any more queries of our representative.

FIGHT FOR CITIZENSHIP

MR. PANDIT'S SUCCESS IN AMERICAN COURTS.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION

It will be remembered that Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Pandit who has resided several years in America and is at present a Professor of the University of Iowa had taken judicial proceedings to vindicate his right of American citizenship. The American papers received last mail contained the following San Francisco, message announcing his victorious fight.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The distinguished scholar, writer and attorney, Ganesh Pandit, of Los Angeles, was admitted to citizenship here after a hard fight in the United States Circuit Court. Ganesh Pandit is a Hindu and this is the first time a Hindu has been so honored, officals say.

The decision is expected to be far-reaching and may affect the status concerning citizenship so far as making new citizens is concerned. The Hindu claims the right of entrance into citizenship on the ground that Hindus are white persons and members of the white race and many think that this decision will eventuate in the final acceptance of this claim.

INDIAN BUREAU AT GENEVA

MR. S N. HAJI'S APPEAL TO LEADERS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M.L.A., who is on his way to Gauhati to attend the Congress at the special invitation of the President, interviewed by the Free Press stated that he was very keen to see that India should utilise to her best advantage the facilities provided by Geneva in furtherance of Indian propaganda. According to Mr. Haji, Geneva is now the meeting place of various bodies connected with the League of Nations. It provides excellent ground for dissemination of Indian view on political, industrial and international problems. So far as the political side is concerned, Mr. Haji, who had gone to Geneva last summer as a delegate of the Indian Commercial Chambers to protest against the nomination by the Government of India of non-Indians to the International Labour Conference, found so much desire among the delegates present to know more about India that it was a pity that there was no definite channel of communication through which the interested can find information about India. As regards international aspect, Geneva is the centre of international activities of world states and provides ample inducement for location of Indian bureau. From Geneva the Indian point of view on all matters, political economic and inernational, could be transmitted to all interested and now their number is on the increase. In conculsion, Mr. Haji hoped that this question of an Indian Bureau at Geneva would draw the attention it deserves at the hands of the public men in India.—Free Press.

ATTEMPT ON LEGUIA'S LIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Lima.—What police surmise as an intended attempt on President Leguia's life had a ghastly conclusion. Investigation into the great explosion early this morning on the main square led to the discovery of the headless body of a man near a palm tree. The head itself had been blown to the Cathedral steps. Leguia usually, returns to rest at about midnight but he did not leave his residence that night. It appears that the dead man carried the bomb and realising that his vigil was in vain decided to bury it but while doing so the bomb exploded.—Reuter's Special.

OUR C. P. LETTER.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 20.

The late Danbir Tularamji of Bhimori, District Drug has left whole of his property worth about Rs. three lakhs in favour of the Arya Pritinidhi Sabha, C.P. for the advancement of female education in the Chhattisgarh Division in C.P.

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S LECTURE.

"In the starting of labour unions, lay the key to the solution of the difficulties of labour" declared Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society at a meeting held under the auspices of the Winter Lecture Series. Labourers would not resort to strikes as often as they do now to have their grievances redressed, if the employers try to know their wants and redress them. Co-operation, friendliness, sympathy towards the labourers should be the guiding principle of the employees when they enter into a new venture. If the employees wanted that the labourers should take increasing interest in the industries, they should give a share of profit ungrudgingly to their labourers.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

The Tennis Tournament for the Sir Frank Sly Challenge Shield commenced this morning. The matches were played according to the laws of the Lawn Tennis Association and the competition was from teams from affiliated colleges. The match between University Law College and the Morris College, Nagpur resulted in the win for the former by 2 sets to 1.

In the hockey Tournament for the Ra. Saheb Ramkrishnapuri Shield, the Roberti son College, Jubbulpore beat the Agricultural College, Nagpur, by 4 goals to nil.

MR. PAL'S LECTURE.

A course of three lecture was delivered by Mr. B. C. Pal of Calcutta.

"Law and order are absolutely necessary for the preservation of society" observed Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, adressing a crowded meeting in the Vyanketesh Theatre, under the auspices of the Winter Lecture Series, on "Swaraj in Ancient and Modern India," barrister M. V. Abhyanker, presiding.

"In India of Vedic times the king was not allowed to pursue his selffish aims to amass wealth and squander it away in his idle pursuits and pleasures, or for his self-aggrandisement, but he was elected by free will of people to administer justice, improve agriculture, and look to moral, material and intellectual welfare of his subjects, and if he failed to abide by wishes of his people he was deposed and the a new king elected in his place." In these words Babu Bipin Chandra Pal of Calcutta continued yesterday night his lecture on "Swaraj in ancient and modern India."

In his last lecture, referring to the meaning of the word "Swaraj" the lecturer said thatit is a state wherein the ultimate authority rests not in a class of people, not in an autocrat not in a section of people, but in all people. Swaraj should be built on universal adult suffrage, not conferred on status but on right. The lecturer was opposed to any qualification being attached to a voter. One who is born in this country should have a right to vote and thus take part in the administration of the country. People should exercise the ultimate authority in all matters through legislatures and the Executive should be elected by the people, and it should be responsible to and removable by the constituencies.

SHORTHAND WRITERS IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association Mr. B. B. Manker delivered a lecture on "Shorthand Writers in Bombay High Court" on Saturday last at Vanita Vishram Hall. Mr. Manker in the course of his lecture said that the present practice in the High Court, of Judges writing down notes themselves of the depositions of witnesses, was very inconvenient and wasted time of the public as well as of the lawyers. If, he said, every Judge is given three shorthand writers, the work of the Court would be done speedily and counsel and solicitors would be in a position to attend to more work, and as a consequence thereof, there would be reduction in counsel's fees. Moreover if shorthand writers were engaged, the depositions of the witnesses would be more faithfully and correctly recorded and by giving the transcription of the notes to the parties in suit. Government would also increase their income. The lecturer therefore suggested that the Association should make proper representation the High Court authorities to appoint shorthand writers to take down judges' notes.

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DOMINIONS' NEW STATUS.

WHAT OF INDIA?

"Lansbury's Weekly" writes:—

King George retains the title of Emperor of India. This is at least honest. India is not a free partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations—as indeed Ireland is not. Our Indian brothers in all essential matters are still treated as subject races. Delegates are, it is true, sent to represent India at gatherings of the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference. In fact, they represent nobody but themselves and the British Government. The shadow that there is of an Indian Parliament has no voice in their selection.

Naturally therefore, the Imperial Conference, representing less than one hundred million of many hundreds of millions who live under the British flag, acted solely in the interests of the white races. Ireland, with its three or four million people got one step further on the road to political independence. The Dutch in South Africa, gave up worrying about a "national" flag, and were content to get the substance of independence. And so with the rest.

But India was left in the slave section of the British Empire along with Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, and Borneo.

How long this will last no man can say. All Asia is awakening and India will play her part in that awakening. It is the duty of British Socialists to accept as inevitable the creation of self-governing Republics, and to assist also the peoples at present under the heel to obtain their freedom.

WHITE ELEPHANT.

A SIAMESE SENSATION.

The North of Siam (says a message from Bangkok) is greatly interested in the birth of a white elephant's calf to one of the Borneo timber companies elephants. The claim has still to be pronounced officially, but the experts in the North have no doubt. The baby apparently has the accepted attributes—pink or light red skin, with lighter coloured patches on belly and inside legs, white hair on head and body lightish coloured eyes and a very pale pink palate.

At the request of the Chao Yuang and the Siamese authorities the Borneo Company brought the young elephant from the forest to Chiengmai. There the local experts all pronounced it a true white elephant and as such it ceremoniously entered the city of Chiengmai on October 14, in a great procession of elephants. It was received by priests at the city gate, and at the Company's premises it was garlanded by the Chao Luang and had lustral water poured on it, while priests chanted, in performing the "tam kwan" rite—all in accordance with ancient custom and in the presence of a great gathering of all nationalities.

The king is to pay his first visit to the North in January, when the white elephant will be formally presented. When King Chulalongkern came to the throne in 1868 a white elephant was born in Chiengmai and was presented to His Majesty by the present Chao Luang's father. The birth of this new white elephant in the year of his present Majesty's accession is accepted by everybody as a particularly good omen. Meantime the young elephant has been handed over by Mr. D. F. Macfie, the Manager of the Borneo Company, Ltd., to the Chao Luang of Chiengmai for safe delivery.—"A. B. Patrika."

BOMBAY'S MINISTRY

RAO BAOADUR KALE INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SATARA, Dec. 13.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale interviewed by me expressed himself thus:—

"It is my considered opinion that in view of the strained finance time has certainly come to reduce the numbers of Ministerships from three to two and I am strongly of opinion that communalism must be left out of consideration in making choice of our new Ministers. The proposed reduction in Ministerships (he added) may pave then ground to a like reduction in the number of Executive Councillorship to two instead of the top-heavy four obtaining at present."

Questioned as to how would he solve the difficulty of suitably providing for the two sitting Mahomedan Ministers, Rao Bahadur hinted that, one of them must be selected for the Council Presidentship in preference to even the most competent retiring President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimatulla since, the time is now ripe to introduce the principles of selecting an elected M.L.C. for the high honour, if they do not choose to lag behind the sister presidencies in this respect.

NEW PARTY'S DISTINCTIVE FEATURE.

Asked to state his view with respect to Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai's "Oppossition Party", Rao Bahadur Kale remarked that. to form a Party merely to offer opposition was one thing but what he valued most was the formation of a strong and united popular party of all these (whether Independents, Responsivists, or Nationalists, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis or Europeans) who believe in the working of the 'Reforms' for all they are worth and who would work constructively together as a party and would even form a Mnistry if asked to do so.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OUTLINED.

Answering a later query as to how would his party (supposing one is brought into being) tackle with the problem of forming a Ministry he outlined its main principles as summarized below:—(1) The Party should form a Ministry (he said) on the clear understandings that the Ministers should not be held individually responsible for their Departments but there should be a joint Ministry to stand or fall together. (2) There should be a Chief Minister, elected by ballot from amongst the members of the Party and one securing the highest number of votes should assume the chief Ministership. (3) The Governor may lay down certain conditions about the representation of certain communities or territorial divisions in the matter of the selection of Ministers and these should be met as far as possible. (4) That Ministers so appointed, should be faithfully supported by the Party as regards the 'Transferred Subjects' and they should be expected to represent the Party in the Cabinet as regards the 'Reserved Subjects' and to abstain from voting in the Council when the Party so decides under exceptional circumstances. (5) No question should be made a party question unless three-fourths of the members (present at a meeting) are in favour of doing so. (6) The leader of the Party should be the Chief Minister, its Deputy Leader and Whip should be from amongst the non-official members of the Party and there should be an Executive Committee of the Party for taking urgent action when a meeting of the Party cannot be called.

MADRAS LADY M. L. C.

LADY M.L.C. ENTERTAINED.

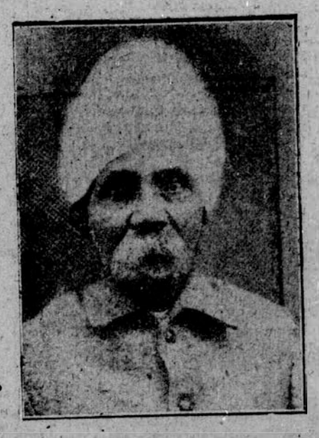
Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshimi Ammal, First Lady Member of the Madras Legislative Council was entertained by the members of the Indian Women's Association Madras. A picturesque group of the Lady Members of the Association with Lady Sivasiva Iyer, the President and Mrs. Muthulakshimi Ammal in the centre.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT KHAR.

At the recent social gathering at Khar, competitive sports were held for boys. The picture shows batches ready for three-legged race.

The ameteurs of Khar staging a Gujarati farce.

Mr. S. C. Bhattacharjee, Chairman R. C. C. for the 7th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress.



Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad President-elect of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

MR. DEHLAVI AND HIS CRITICS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some time past I have nnoticed that friends and foes have been writing for and against me in papers. I have thanks for friends and silence for those who chose to go against me. I have by now, I think, discovered the quarters where attacks on me are manufactured, and do not wish to bother myself about it. I only wish to request my friends not to show enthusiasm on my behalf, because, that only excites jealousy the more, and strains criticism; and indeed, does not in the least guide or misguide those who know I thinnk by now H. E. the Governor, the Council and the public know me sufficiently and need no further enlightenment.—Yours, etc.

A. M. K. DEHLAVI.

Malabar Hill, Dec. 23.

HINDU CRICKETER HONOURED.

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangha public function of the residents Vile Parla took place on Tuesday to congratulate Messrs. Deodar, Jai and Godambe for their brilliant play in the recent All-India match against the M. C. C. Messrs. Deodhar and Jai, could not attend the function owing to illness. Mr. Godambe was present. After a short speech by Mr. Ghate, Engineer, explaining the importance of the success and the part played by the respective players the president garlanded Mr. Godambe and presented him, with a silver cup and saucer. Mr. Godambe thanked the public for the honour done to him and the proceedings terminated amidst great joy.

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ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE IN DUTY

INQUIRY INTO DR. AVARIS CONDUCT

DOCTOR VINDICATED & PARENTS BLAMED

On October 6 an inquest was held on the body of a boy named Narsi Raghunath who had died in the J. J. Hospital on the previous day. The Jury expressed the opinion that Khan Bahadur Dr. C. R. Avari of the Haffkine Institute to whom the child was taken soon after it was bitten by a snake was grossly negligent in the discharge of his duty in that he failed to give the child any treatment. The Jury desired that the doctor's conduct should be brought to the notice of Government.

INQUIRY BY GOVERNMENT.

The case has been given careful consideration by Government and the Director of the Haffkine Institute and the Surgeon-General have been consulted. The Haffkine Institute is not a hospital and has none of the ordinary facilities of a hospital with regard to accommodation for in-patients or nursing Staff. But the Staff of the Laboratory is, as regards snake bite, more highly qualified than that of any ordinary hospital and any case of snake-bite that is brought to the Institute is attended by the Staff. When a patient bitten by a snake arrives at night, the Ramoshi takes him at once to Dr. Avari's quarters or to those of the Director, so that no time may be lost in forming an opinion as to whether treatment is necessary or not. If the snake has been identified as a cobra or viper by the patient or his friends or is brought for identification and proves to be the one or the other, anti-venine is given at once. In the absence of signs of poisonig and of evidence of the identity of the snake, symptoms of poisoning are awaited. This is necessary because, should the snake have been a harmless one, the injection of anti-venine would be attended with risk to the patient. In the case under reference the body was brought in about 1-30 a.m. and the Ramoshi on duty at once brought the patient up for inspection by Dr. C. R. Avari. He could see no symptoms of any snake-bite and he asked the relatives if they knew what the snake was like, etc. He was informed that it was a small dark coloured snake and that they had killed it and thrown it away. Dr. Avari asked the relatives to go at once and fetch the snake but they did not do so. Dr. Avari then asked them to go across to the Institute and wait there and if there were any change in the boy's condition the Ramoshi would immediately let him know. As no one came to inform the doctor of the boy's condition he walked over to the Institute at 3 a.m. and found that the relatives, instead of waiting, had at once gone away and had taken the boy to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

NOT THE FAULT OF DOCTOR.

Government are advised that Dr. Avari's duties in a case of snake bite would be:—

(1 to ascertain the nature of the snake;

(2) to decide whether there were symptoms of cobra or Russel's viper poisoning; and

(3) in the absence of information about the snake or symptoms of poisoning to wait for symptoms.

This is the course always followed, for the anti-venine is at hand and the apparatus for giving it is sterilised and ready for instant use at the Institute. It is necessary to wait because a considerable proportion of snake-bites that come to the Institute are bites by non-poisonous snakes and in such cases the giving of a large dose of serum might be dangerous.

Dr Avari has had nearly 33 year's service. He has been 21 years at the Institute and has an unrivalled experience of the diagnosis and treatment of snake-bite. In this case he could find no symptoms indicating that the snake was a poisonous one and he therefore decided quite properly to wait until such symptoms manifseted themselves.

Government are satisfied that Dr. Avari carried out his duties in a proper manner and he is not to blame if the relatives of the boy believing quite erroneously, that proper attention had not been given to him took the boy away.

BEHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL

NEW MINISTERS SWORN IN

PATNA, December 22.

Sir Muhammad Fakhruddin and Babu Ganesh Dutta Singh were sworn in as Ministers of the Government of Bihar and Orissa this morning.—A. P.

ILLINOIS MAN INVENTS NEW AUTO GAS SAVER

Walter Critchlow,9001 street, Wheaton, Ill. U. S. A., has patented a new gas saver that beats anything ever gotten out. With it on Fords show as 61 miles on a gallon other makes do equally well. This new invention saves gas and oil, makes a Ford start instantly in any weather and completely de-carbonizes the engine. Mr. Critchlow offers 1 free to quickly advertise. Write him for one. He also wants County and State Distributors who can make dol. 500 to dol. 2500 per month.

CHOOLAI MILL TRAGEDY

COMPENSATION TO DEFENDENTS OF LABOURER

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

About three weeks ago a tragic accident occurred in the Choolai mill when a workman met with his death by his hair getting caught in the economiser gear in the boiler room.

The President of the Madras Labour Union now informs the press that the mill authorities have deposited Rs. 457 as compensation to the dependents of the dead workman. Although the compensation paid is in accordance with the rates laid down he points out that the provision is inadequate for the family and appeals to the mill authorities for a more generous treatment.—A. P.

MUSLIM CONFERENCES IN CHRISTMAS WEEK.

DELHI, Dec. 22.

Several Muslim Conferences will be held in Delhi during the Christmas Week and the work of constructing a conference camp is nearing completion. A large Shamiana has been erected in the Arabic Intermediate College grounds outside the Ajmere Gate. A large number of delegates are expected to attend the different conferences. On the morning of December 26th will commence the session of the Muslim educational conference when the addresses of the chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Abdul Rahaman and the President Sir Abdul Rahim will be delivered. In the evening another conference namely Urdu Conference will commence its proceedings

On the next day from morning the educational Conference session will be continued and in the evening nn Urdu poety competition will take place in which many Urdu poets are expected to participate.

The Anjuman Tahaffuz Anquaf will take place on the 29th morning while in the afternoon Mr. Abdul Quader will open the session of the Muslim League by delivering his presidential address. The session of the League will be concluded on the 31st after three days deliberations.—A. P.

AFGHAN-GERMAN TREATY FORESHADOWED.

DELHI, Dec. 22.

Afghan papers give prominence to the Russo-Afghan treaty of neutrality and mutual non-aggression signed at Paghman on 31st August and the Afghan-German treaty of friendship of 14th September. The Afghan papers point out that Afghanistan desires general peace and welfare and wishes to abstain from all sorts of aggression except in defence of her rights. Papers foreshadow an economic treaty with Germany.—A. P.

CONVERSION OF DANISH NOTES.

RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD.

LONDON, December 22.

Copenhagen.—Denmark is reeturning to gold standard on January 1st under the terms of the Bill passed by Parliament, authorising convertibility of Danish notes into gold at the rate of 28,000 kroner to one bar of gold.—Reuter.

THE KAMGAR HITWURDHUK SABHA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 3rd instant your correspondent. "Laborite" when indulging in his attacks on Mr. Bole and others has committed certain inaccuracies which kindly permit me to correct in your esteemed paper.

The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha is not a "labour organisation" as your correspondent puts it. This Sabha is a pioneer association of welfare workers mostly from the backward classes and was started in the year 1909 by Messrs. B. R. Nere, H. A. Talcherkar and others with the object of helping the working classes in the city of Bombay. It is also not correct that Bombay Government has ceased communicating with it and asking its opinion on questions affecting laborers.

For want of funds and earnest workers the Sabha's activities may be partially crippled but no one will deny that it is a pioneer body which has done much for the uplift of labor in this city.—Yours, etc.

BOMBAY'S VICE-CHANCELLOR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The University of Bombay has been in existence now for nearly 70 years. Vice-Chancellors from different communities have been appointed from time to time by the Chancellor. No Moslem, however, has so far been fortunate in being so nominated. The present Vice-Chancellor has held his office for a continuous period of 10 years, which constitutes a record in itself, as no one of his predecessors ever held office for such a long period. I have nothing to suggest against the present Vice-Chancellor, but I think it is high time that some one of the other alumni of this University were honoured by being nominated to this high post. I take it that it will be a source of just pride to any alumnus of this University to fill this high post. I submit that my own community should now be honoured. There are men capable and deserving in the Senate, who by long and meritorious services have qualified themselves for the post. Who they are must be found by his Excellency the Chancellor himself.—Yours, etc.

A MOSLEM.

Dated, December, 23.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

ACCEPTANCES

The following are the acceptances for the Third Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-day. The first race starts at p-15 p.m.:—

2-15 P.M.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE (Div. I.).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs 250.

Terms—For Arabs in Class III

Rose Royal 8-10, Cyprus 8-10, Failasuf 8-3, Safeer 8-10, Solomon's Song 8-10, Muluk 8-10, Rokis 8-9, Fatha 8-8, My Moon 8-3, Budder 8-8, Ghurfa 8-7, Young Gazelle 8-6, Favil 8-6, Anwar 8-6, Roman (late Ream) 8-4, Islamboul 8-3, Vari 8-3, Murti 8-3, Ghali 8-2, Orange Blossom 8-0, Baig 7-13, Five Fifty 7-4.

2-45 p.m.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Terms—For Arabs in Class III.

Ferdinand 9-5, Nayim 9-3, Amara 9-2, Shivaji Prasad 9-1, Malta 7-11, Sabio 9-1, Ravi 9-1, Sabai 9-1, Mutashar 8-12, Pekin 810, Cheerio 8-10, Sicab 8-10, Durban 8-10, Mexico 8-8, Amal 8-6, Mabrook 8-4, Ghaznawan 8-4, Glad Eye 8-3, Cash 8-8, Humorous 7-11, Haboob 7-5.

3-15 p.m.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 5 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes III. and IV.

Dark Blue 9-7, Theona 8-1, Gift O' the Glen 9-7, Songe Dore 9-3, Adour 8-6, The Typhoon 9-1, Coxcomb 9-0, Vesington Planet 8-11, Crushed Glass 8-1, Pack Up 7-11, Childhood 7-11, Peculiar 7-4, Golden Charm 7-10.

3-45 p.m.

THE VIHAR PLATE (Div. I.).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs 350.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Silver Thrush 9-0, Hawam 8-0, Rubdan 8-10, Some Surprise 8-9, Ballard 8-5, Hashash 8-3, Kowkab 8-2, Amalfi 8-2, France 8-2, Roscoff 8-0, Kummeruzzaman 7-11, Gosub 7-10, Malikizaman 7-8, Stability 7-3.

4-15 p.m.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Heera Mahal 9-7, Blackwood 9-0, Henrietta (late Miss Berye Ode) 8-12, Beaver Puff 8-9, Seafire 8-5, Dalcassian 8-4, Songe Dore 8-0, Tradition 7-10.

Top weight not having accepted weights have been raised 8 lbs.

4-45 p.m.

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I. and II.

Bell Metal 9-10, Eltonian 9-1, Stone Marten 8-13, The Monk 8-9, Porthoy 8-2, Kaser Girl 7-7, Quitch 7-7, Proud Chieftain 7-2, Leinster Wonder 6-10.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II. and III.

Moss 9-4, Chrysolite 9-2, Cailis 9 1, Precious Lass 9-0, Lord Aldborough 8-13, Green Islet 8-8, Georgina 8-5, Nougat 8-3, Arrowy 8-2, Pandomarten 8-0, Absorbent 7-8, Mendy 7-7, Frailty 7-7, Rosewater 7-0.

5-15 p.m.

THE VIHAR PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I. and II.

Hatchel 9-0, Hazal 8-13, Costa Rica 8-11, Andhra Valley 8-11, Othello 8-7, Weldon 8-2, Shahir 8-1, Amood 8-0, Majim 7-9, Noorulmulk 7-4, Red Prince 7-13, Sea Spray 7-9, Mahmood 7-8, Red Flag 7-6, Moosad 7-4, Mirrin 7-3, Dawood 7-2, Sawi 7-1.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

2-15 p.m.—THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

SOLOMON'S SONG 1
VARI 2
GHURFA 3

2-45 p.m.—THE BHULESHWAR PLATE Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

MUTASHAR 1
PEKIN 2
AMARA 3

3-15 p.m.—THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

ADOUR 1
CRUSHED GLASS 2
PACK UP 3

3-45 p.m.—THE VIHAR PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

HASHASH 1
RUBDAN 2
SOME SURPRISE 3

4-15 p.m.—THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs.

SONGE DORE 1
SEAFIRE 2
BEARER PUFF 3

4-45 p.m.—THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

QUITCH 1
PROUD CHIEFTAIN 2
STONE MARTEN 3

5-15 p.m.—THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

MOSS 1
ABSORBENT 2
PANDOMARTEN 3

5-45 p.m.—THE VIHAR PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ANDHRA VALLEY 1
SHAHIR 2
RED FLAG 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE
MUTASHAR
MOSS

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HAPPIEST RECOLLECTIONS OF MOTHERLAND.

MR. BRUCE LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Mr. Bruce has departed for home. A crowd of officials and friends including Mr. Amery bade him farewell at Waterloo. Mr. Bruce interviewed by Reuter said that he had the happiest possible recollections of his visit to the motherland. His only regret was that he was departing on the eve of the old-fashioned snowy Christmas which meteorologists predict is moving Southward. His best Christmas wish was "Sunny future for the Empire"—Reuter's Speal.

LORD LYTTON'S SUCCESSOR

CONSERVATIVES PRESENT POT AND JUG.

LONDON, December 22.

Col. F. S. Jackson was presented to-day with an antique silver Queen Anne coffee-pot and water-jug subscribed for by the heads of Departments of the Conservative Central Office. In reply he said he appreciated the difficulties of his new post but he felt he would be helped to face them by his knowledge that he had the sincere good wishes of his colleagues at the Central Office.—Reuter.

ANTI-MALARIAL WORK.

SPECIAL DOCTORS FOR SINGAPORE

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Singapore.—Sir Ronald Ross will shortly leave for Rangoon. Interviewed he said he had urged the Colonial Office to send out special doctors, specially trained in anti-malarial work, which required a combination of the knowledge of malaria, entomology and engineering.—Reuter.

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ATTACK ON GANDHIJI.

BATTERING AND KICKING.

EXCITEMENT AMONG S. AFRICAN WHITES.

MAHATMAJI'S LIFE STORY.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India.":—

So the ships were brought into the dock and the passengers began to go ashore. But Mr. Escombe had sent word to the Captain that as the Whites were highly enraged against me, and my life was in danger, I and my family should be advised to land at dusk when the Port Superintendent Mr. Tatum would escort us home. The Captain communicated the message to me and I agreed to act accordingly. But scarcely half an hour after this Mr. Laughton came to the Captain. He said: "I would like to take Mr. Gandhi with me, should he have no objection. As the legal adviser of the Agent Company I tell you that you are not bound to carry out the message you have received from Mr. Escombe." After this he came to me and said somewhat to this effect: "If you are not afraid, I suggest that Mrs. Gandhi and the children should drive to Mr. Rustomji's house, whilst you and I follow them on foot. I do not at all like the idea of your entering the city like a thief in the night. I do not think there is any fear of any one hurting you. Everything is quiet now. The Whites have all dispersed. But in any case I am convinced that you ought not to enter the city stealthily." I readily agreed. My wife and children drove safely to Mr. Rustomji's place. With the Captain's permission I went ashore with Mr. Laughton. Mr. Rustomji's house was about two miles from the dock.

BATTERING AND KICKING.

As soon as we landed some youngsters recognised me and shouted, "Gandhi, Gandhi." Half a dozen or so rushed to the spot and joined in the shouting. Mr. Laughton feared that the crowd might swell, and he hailed a rickshaw. I had never liked the idea of being in a rickshaw. This was to be my first experience. But the youngsters would not let me get into it. They frightened the rickshaw boy out of his life and he took to his heels. As we went ahead the crowd continued to swell, until it became impossible to proceed further. They first caught hold of Mr. Laughton and separated us. Then they pelted me with stones, brickbats and rotten eggs. Some one snatched away my turban, whilst others began to bat and kick me. I fainted and caught hold of the front railings of a house and stood there to get my breath. But it was impossible. They came upon me boxing and battering. The wife of the Police Superintendent, who knew me, happened to be passing by. The brave lady came up, opened her parasol (though there was no sun then) and stood between the crowd and me. This checked the fury of the mob, as it was difficult for them to deliver blows on me without harming Mrs. Alexander.

Meanwhile an Indian youth who witnessed the incident had run to the police station. The Police Superintendent Mr. Alexander sent a posse of men to ring me round and escort me safely to my destination. They arrived in time. The Police station lay on our way. As we reached there the Superintendent asked me to take refuge in the station, but I gratefully declined the offer. "They are sure to quiet down when they realise their mistake,' I said. 'I have trust in their sense of fairness.' Escorted by the police I arrived without further harm at Mr. Rustom ji's place. I had bruises all over, but no abrasions except in one place. Dr. Dadiburjor, the ship's doctor who was the spot rendered the best possible help.

There was quiet inside, but outside the Whites surrounded the house. Night was coming on and the yelling crowd was shouting, "We must have Gandhi." The quick sighted Police Superintendent was already there trying to keep the crowds under control, not by threats but by humouring them. But he was not entirely free from anxiety. He sent me a message to this effect: "If you would save your friend's house and property and also your family, you shuld escape from the house in disguise, as I suggest."

CONTRADICTORY POSITIONS.

Thus on one and the same day I was faced with two contradictory positions. When danger to life had been no more than imaginary, Mr. Laughton advised me to launch forth openly. I accepted the advice. When the danger was quite real, another friend gave me contrary advice and I accepted that too. Who can say whether I did so because I saw that my life was in jeopardy, or because I did not want to put my friend's life and property, or the lives of my wi and children, in danger? Who can say for certain that I was right both when I faced the crowd in the first instance bravely, as it was said, and when I escaped from it in disguise?

It is idle to adjudicate upon the right and wrong of incidents that have already happened. It is useful to understand them and if possible, to learn lesson from them for the future. It is difficult to say for certain how a particular man would act under a particular set of circumstances. We can also see that judging a man from his outward act is no more than a doubtful inference inasmuch as it is not based on sufficient data.

Be that as it may, the preparations for escape made me forget my injuries. According to the suggestion of the Superintendent, I put on an Indian constable's uniform and on my head a Madrasi scarf, wrapped round a plate to serve as a helmet. Two detectives accompanied me, one of them disguised as an Indian merchant and with hisi face painted to resemble that of an Indian. I forget the disguise of the other. We reached a neighbouring shop by a bye-lane, and making our way through the gunny bags piled in the godown, we escaped by the gate of the shop and threaded our way through the crowd to a carriage that had been kept for me at the end of the street. In this we drove off to the some police station where Mr. Alexander had offered me refuge a short time before, and I thanked him and the detective officers.

Whilst I had been thus effecting my escape, Mr. Alexander had kept the crowd amused by singing the tune:

"Hang old Gandhi
On the sour apple tree."

When he was informed of my safe arrival at the police station, he thus broke the news to the crowd: "Well, your victim has made good his escape through a neighbouring shop. You had better go home now" Some of them were angry, some laughed, some refused to believe the story.

"Well then," said the Superintendent, "if you do not believe me, you may appoint one or two representatives, whom I am ready to take inside the house. If they succeed in finding out Gandhi, I will gladly deliver him to you. But if they fail, you must disperse. I am sure that you have no intention of destroying Mr. Rpstomji's house or of harming Mr. Gandhi's wife and children."

The crowd sent their representatives to search the house. They soon returned with disappointing news, and the crowd broke up at last, most of them admiring the Superintendent's tactful handling of the situation, and a few fretting and fuming.

AGAINST PROSECUTION.

The late Mr. Chamberlain, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, cabled asking the Natal Government to prosecute my assailants. Mr. Escombe sent for me, expressed his regret for the injuries I had sustained and said: "Believe me, I cannot feel happy over the least little injury done to your person. You had a right to accept Mr. Laughton's advice and to face the worst, but I am sure that if you had considered my suggestion favourably, these sad occurrences would not have happened. If you can identify the assailants, I am prepared to arrest and prosecute them. Mr. Chamberlain also desires me to do so."

To which I gave the following reply:

"I do not want to prosecute any one. It is possible that I may be able to identify one or two of them, but what is the use of getting them punished? Besides I do not hold the assailants to blame. They were given to understand that I had made exaggerated statements in India about the Whites in Natal and calumniated them. If they believe these reports it is no wonder that they were enraged. The leaders, and if you will permit me to say so, you are to blame. You could have guided the people properly, but you also believed Reuter and assumed that I must have indulged in exaggeration. I do not want to bring anyone to book. I am sure that when the truth becomes known, they will be sorry for their conduct."

"Would you mind giving me this in writing," said Mr. Escombe. "Because I shall have to cable to Mr. Chamberlain to that effect. I do not want you to make any statement in haste. You may, if you like, consult Mr. Laughton and your other friends before you come to a final decision. I may confess, however, that if you waive the right of bringing your assailants to book, you will considerably help me in restoring quiet, besides enhancing your own reputation."

"Thank you," said I. "I need not consult any one. I had made my decision in the matter before I came to you. It is my conviction that I should not prosecute the assailants and I am prepared this moment to reduce my decision to writing."

With this I gave him the necessary statement.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the Bengali detenue in the Mandalay Central Jail, who was brought down to Rangood for x-ray examination was sent back to Mandalay to-day. A.P.

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